

**STATE AND REGIONAL  
INDICATORS**

VICTORIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 26 OCT 2006

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**I N Q U I R I E S**

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## NOTES

### FORTHCOMING ISSUES

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### NOTE

This publication contains a feature article entitled *Trends in fertility*. A list of all previous feature articles published is contained in the Appendix to this publication.

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### EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 12 October 2006.

Explanatory Notes in the form found in other ABS publications are not included in *State and Regional Indicators, Victoria*. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

Vince Lazzaro

Regional Director, Victoria

## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ABS</b>	Australian Bureau of Statistics
<b>ACT</b>	Australian Capital Territory
<b>ANZSIC</b>	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
<b>ASGC</b>	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
<b>ATO</b>	Australian Taxation Office
<b>Aust.</b>	Australia
<b>B</b>	Borough
<b>BoV</b>	Balance of Victoria
<b>C</b>	City
<b>CPI</b>	consumer price index
<b>EPA</b>	Environment Protection Authority
<b>ERP</b>	estimated resident population
<b>FT</b>	full-time
<b>ha</b>	hectare
<b>LGA</b>	local government area
<b>ML</b>	megalitre
<b>MSD</b>	Melbourne Statistical Division
<b>MSR</b>	major statistical region
<b>n.e.c.</b>	not elsewhere classified
<b>NEPM</b>	National Environment Protection Measure
<b>NSW</b>	New South Wales
<b>NT</b>	Northern Territory
<b>qtr</b>	quarter
<b>Qld</b>	Queensland
<b>RC</b>	Rural City
<b>S</b>	Shire
<b>SA</b>	South Australia
<b>SD</b>	statistical division
<b>SEPP</b>	State Environment Protection Policy
<b>SITC</b>	Standard International Trade Classification
<b>SLA</b>	statistical local area
<b>SSD</b>	statistical subdivision
<b>Tas.</b>	Tasmania
<b>Vic.</b>	Victoria
<b>WA</b>	Western Australia

## INTRODUCTION

Fertility is important for understanding populations and how they change over time. Low fertility can have important implications for a population's ability to sustain itself, and declining fertility rates coupled with an ageing population Australia-wide have brought a national focus to the issue. Victoria has experienced decreasing fertility rates along with an increase in the median age of mothers since the 1970s.

Regional population change and trends are an important issue for state and local governments, however with approximately three-quarters of Victorians living in Melbourne, Victorian trends can mask differing fertility trends for areas within Victoria. This article examines recent fertility trends for Melbourne and Balance of Victoria, in the context of Victorian and Australian trends.

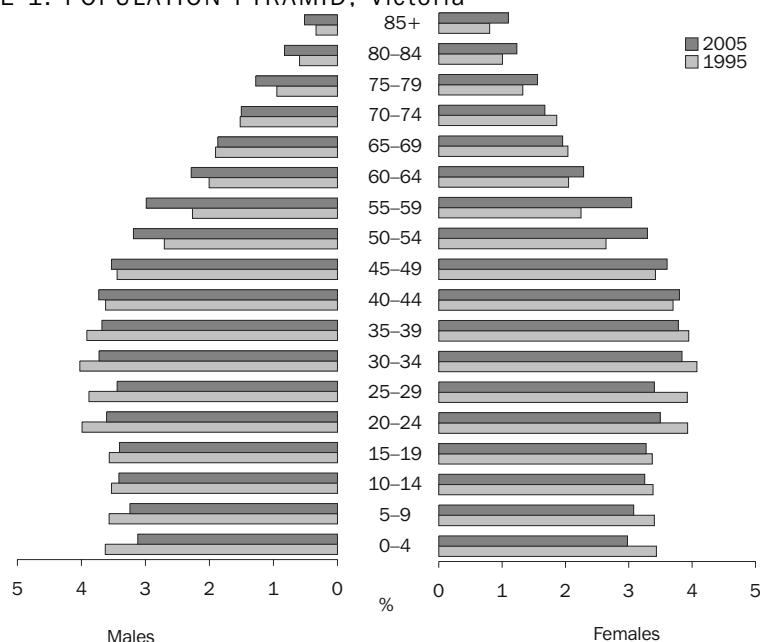
This article defines Melbourne as the Melbourne Statistical Division and Balance of Victoria as all Victorian statistical divisions except Melbourne.

## VICTORIA'S POPULATION

Population change has two major components, natural increase and net migration. Natural increase is the excess of births over deaths, and since the late 1990s has contributed approximately half of the annual population increase in Victoria.

Change in the Victorian population has been for the most part consistently positive since the 1850s (when record-keeping began). In 2004-05 Victoria recorded an annual growth rate of 1.20%. This is comparable to the national growth rate for the same period of 1.18%, and is consistent with Victorian growth rates since the late 1990s. Victoria's estimated resident population was 5 million at 30 June 2005.

FIGURE 1. POPULATION PYRAMID, Victoria



Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Victoria - Electronic Delivery Jun 2005 (cat. no. 3235.2.55.001)*.

## VICTORIA'S POPULATION *continued*

The Victorian population is ageing; the proportions of the population in older age groups have been increasing over time while the proportions in younger age groups have been declining. The age groups demonstrating the largest changes since 1995 are younger persons (0-14 years and to a lesser extent 15-29 years) and persons at pre-retirement ages (50-64 years).

Consistent with an ageing population, the median age for Victoria rose from 35.8 years in 2001 to 36.8 years in 2005. Increase in median age has been experienced for both Melbourne and Balance of Victoria. Balance of Victoria's median age (39.1 years) was higher than Melbourne's (36.0 years) in 2005.

State-level population structure can mask differences between metropolitan and regional areas. The Statistical Division of Melbourne has approximately 3.63 million Victorians, making it home to 72% of Victoria's population. Balance of Victoria (the area outside Metropolitan Melbourne) is home to approximately 28% of Victoria's population (1.39 million at 30 June 2005). The different age structures for the two regions are demonstrated in Figure 2.

FIGURE 2: AGE DISTRIBUTION, Metropolitan Melbourne and Balance of Victoria—2005



Balance of Victoria clearly shows a dip in younger adult ages compared to Melbourne, which is consistent with young persons moving to metropolitan areas for education and employment.

## FERTILITY

Current fertility rates are used to make assumptions about future fertility, which in turn can help indicate the future number of births and future population growth.

Fertility is commonly measured by the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Age-Specific Fertility Rates, which centre on the number of babies that a woman is likely to have in her lifetime.

Age-Specific Fertility Rates are the number of live births (occurred or registered) according to the age of the mother (per 1,000 female estimated resident population of the same age at June 30) for the calendar year.

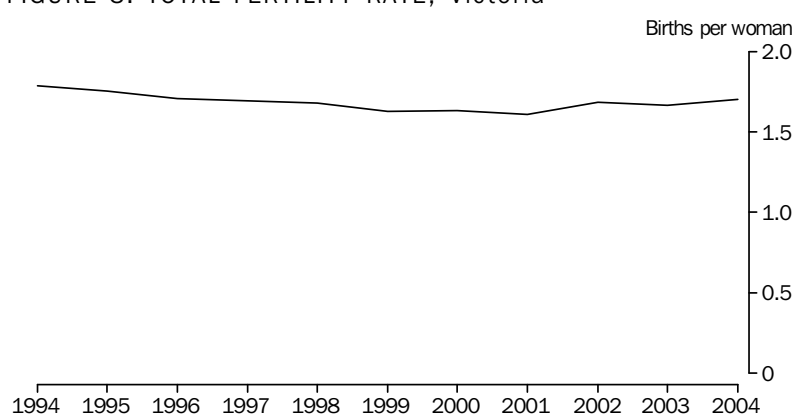
## FERTILITY *continued*

The TFR is the sum of age-specific fertility rates. It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

The Victorian TFR in 2004 was 1.70, which is below the national fertility rate of 1.77. The Australian fertility rate is similar to other western countries such as New Zealand (1.78), Canada (1.80), United States (1.91) and the United Kingdom (1.65).

Australia's fertility rate has been declining since the 1970s, comparable with other western nations which have experienced a decline in fertility. The Victorian TFR has also been declining since the 1970s, and Figure 3 shows this decline since 1994.

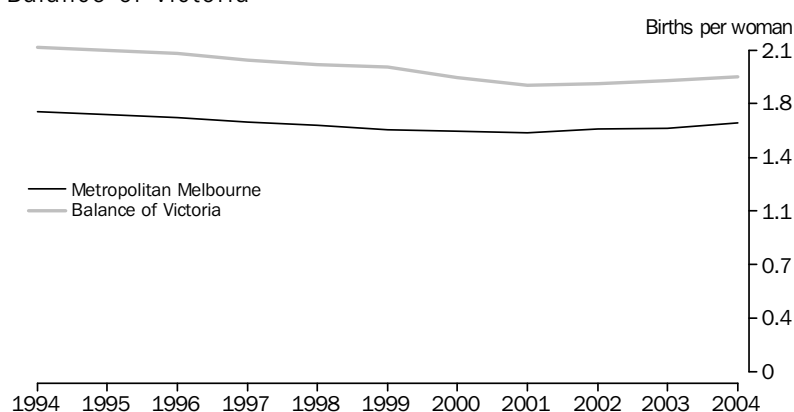
FIGURE 3: TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, Victoria



Source: *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0).

The TFR for Balance of Victoria from 1994 to 2004 differs slightly from the levels experienced in Victoria overall and in metropolitan Melbourne, with fertility in Balance of Victoria higher than in Melbourne for each year since 1994, see Figure 4.

FIGURE 4: TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, Metropolitan Melbourne and Balance of Victoria



Source: *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0).

## FERTILITY *continued*

In 2004, the TFR for Balance of Victoria was 1.9 babies per woman, while the TFR for Melbourne was 1.6 babies per woman. Total fertility rates in both Balance of Victoria and Melbourne declined steadily between 1994 and 2001. Balance of Victoria and Melbourne's TFR have remained fairly steady since 2001, although Melbourne's TFR has increased slightly since 2002.

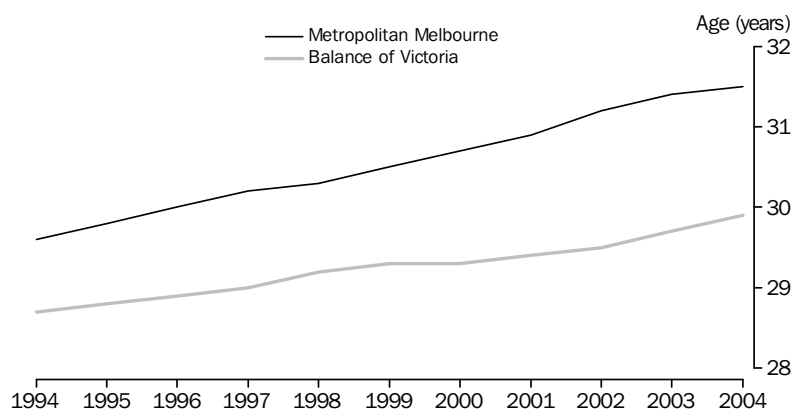
## Median age of mother

The median age for Victorian mothers (the median age at which mothers give birth) has increased over the last ten years, from 29.5 years in 1994 to 31.2 years in 2004. This trend is consistent between Balance of Victoria and Melbourne.

Figure 5 shows the median age of mothers for Balance of Victoria and Melbourne. Mothers in Balance of Victoria have a lower median age than their Melbourne counterparts, with a median age for Balance of Victorian mothers of 28.8 years in 1994 and 29.9 years in 2004. For mothers in Melbourne, the median age was 29.8 years in 1994 and 31.5 years in 2004.

Increasing median age of mothers is consistent with current trends towards delayed partnering and child bearing, and repartnering and subsequent family formation following separation and divorce.

FIGURE 5: MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHER, Metropolitan Melbourne and Balance of Victoria



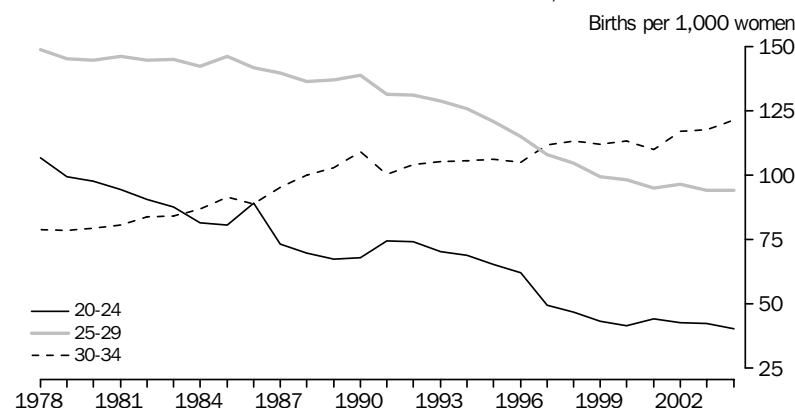
Source: *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0).

## Age-specific Fertility Rates

Age-specific fertility rates highlight fertility characteristics of specific age groups of women. Figure 6 shows age-specific fertility rates for Victorian women aged 20-24 years, 25-29 years and 30-34 years since 1978.

## Age-specific Fertility Rates *continued*

FIGURE 6: AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, Victoria



Source: Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0).

Since the 1970s there have been significant changes in the age distribution of mothers in Victoria. Consistent with an increase in mothers' median age, there has been a decline in fertility for women under 30 years, and a corresponding increase for women over 30. The fertility of women aged 30-34 years has increased during this period and, since 1997, it has exceeded the fertility rate of the 25-29 age group. Similarly, women aged 35-39 years and 40-44 years have experienced increasing fertility during this time. Younger women (aged 15-19 and 20-24 years) have experienced decreasing fertility.

In 2004, Victorian women aged 25-29 years and 30-34 years experienced the highest age-specific fertility rates of 94.2 and 121.4 births per 1,000 women respectively. In contrast, age groups experiencing the highest fertility in 1978 were women aged 20-24 years and 25-29 years with age-specific fertility rates of 106.8 and 148.6 respectively. Since 1978 the number of births per 1,000 women in the 20-24 age group has more than halved.

Age-specific fertility rates in Victoria are similar to national age-specific fertility trends. This is comparable to other western countries where the 25-29 and 30-34 age groups generally experience the highest fertility. Table 1 shows the age-specific fertility rates for Australia and other western nations in the most fertile age groups.

TABLE 1: AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, Australia and selected countries—2004

	AGE GROUP			
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
Victoria	40.3	94.2	121.4	62.5
Australia	54.9	103.9	111.6	52.9
New Zealand	72.3	94.1	95.6	54.2
Canada	30.7	85.5	132.9	86.5
United States of America	39.7	96.8	129.7	86.3
United Kingdom	44.9	91.1	114.6	57.5

Source: Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0).



## CONCLUSION

Fertility is an important concept for understanding populations and population change over time, and this article has highlighted similarities and differences between trends in metropolitan Melbourne and the Balance of Victoria. Similarities include increasing median ages, both for the general population and for mothers, and a decrease in fertility rates over time, which has largely stabilised over the last four to five years. These trends, along with the shift to the 30-35 year age group experiencing the highest fertility for Victoria, are consistent with trends showing that women are more likely to become partners and parents after establishing themselves in a job or career.

Differences between metropolitan Melbourne and Regional Victoria are also important, and these are largely represented by a higher median age of mothers in Melbourne, and higher fertility rates experienced in the Balance of Victoria. Different age structures also exist between the two regions, characterised by low proportions of young adults in Balance of Victoria, and this is consistent with persons in these age groups moving to urban areas to pursue education and careers.

[Note - since this article was written, birth statistics for 2005 have become available. For information on the latest fertility statistics for Victoria, refer to *Births, Australia* 2005 (cat. no. 3301.0) released on 17 October 2006.]

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## CHAPTER 1. STATE COMPARISON

**SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS** This chapter summarises the key Victorian statistical indicators and compares them with the statistical indicators of other states and Australia.

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

	Vic. as a proportion of Aust. %	PER CENT CHANGE FROM THE SAME PERIOD IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR					
		Vic.	NSW	Qld	SA	WA	Aust.
State final demand (trend, chain volume measure) ( <i>Jun qtr 06</i> )	24.1	1.4	1.5	7.7	1.4	11.7	3.9
Population							
Total population ( <i>Mar qtr 06</i> )	24.7	1.3	0.8	2.0	0.8	1.9	1.3
Natural increase(a) ( <i>Mar qtr 06</i> )	..	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6
Net overseas migration(a) ( <i>Mar qtr 06</i> )	..	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7
Net interstate migration(a) ( <i>Mar qtr 06</i> )	..	—	-0.4	0.7	-0.2	0.1	..
Labour							
Number unemployed (trend) ( <i>Aug 06</i> )	24.8	2.5	1.1	3.3	1.5	2.2	2.2
Unemployment rate(b) ( <i>Aug 06</i> )	..	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.5	0.4
Participation rate(b) ( <i>Aug 06</i> )	..	-0.6	0.4	-0.5	-0.1	-1.1	-0.3
Job vacancies (original) ( <i>Aug 06</i> )	20.4	-3.8	8.8	19.1	3.1	33.3	10.4
Average weekly FT adult total earnings (trend) ( <i>May 06</i> )	..	1.9	2.0	4.1	5.7	4.2	2.9
Wage price index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses) ( <i>Jun qtr 06</i> )	..	3.8	4.0	4.8	3.7	4.6	4.2
Prices(c)							
Consumer price index ( <i>Jun qtr 06</i> )	..	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.8	4.7	4.0
Established house price index ( <i>Jun qtr 06</i> )	..	5.5	-0.5	4.5	7.3	35.4	6.4
Building							
Dwelling units approved (trend) ( <i>Aug 06</i> )	27.5	13.2	-6.2	-3.4	4.8	10.3	3.2
Total value of building approved (trend) ( <i>Aug 06</i> )	27.4	12.9	-3.4	17.4	-5.1	17.3	8.4
Value of residential building approved (trend) ( <i>Aug 06</i> )	26.7	14.3	-7.6	-2.4	4.8	25.3	5.0
Value of building commenced (original, chain volume measure) ( <i>Mar qtr 06</i> )	26.5	7.0	2.1	-4.2	10.0	-5.2	1.8
Value of building work done (seasonally adjusted, chain volume measure) ( <i>Mar qtr 06</i> )	26.5	-4.8	-2.5	1.5	7.0	3.2	0.2
Consumer spending							
New motor vehicle sales (trend) ( <i>Aug 06</i> )	25.3	-6.2	-6.0	-3.9	-2.8	9.5	-3.9
Retail turnover (trend) ( <i>Aug 06</i> )	23.9	5.4	5.1	7.2	5.4	8.8	6.1
Takings from tourist accommodation ( <i>Jun qtr 06</i> )	18.4	12.9	7.7	8.6	13.8	13.5	9.4
International merchandise trade							
Imports ( <i>Aug 06</i> )	29.3	10.3	7.7	17.3	-1.3	8.1	10.6
Exports ( <i>Aug 06</i> )	12.7	25.2	14.3	18.5	4.6	23.9	19.5

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Percentage change figures for components of population increase indicate the contribution of each component to the total population increase.

(b) Percentage change columns indicate the difference between the percentage rate for the reference period, and the percentage rate for the same period in the previous year.

(c) Data relates to capital cities.

## CHAPTER 2. POPULATION

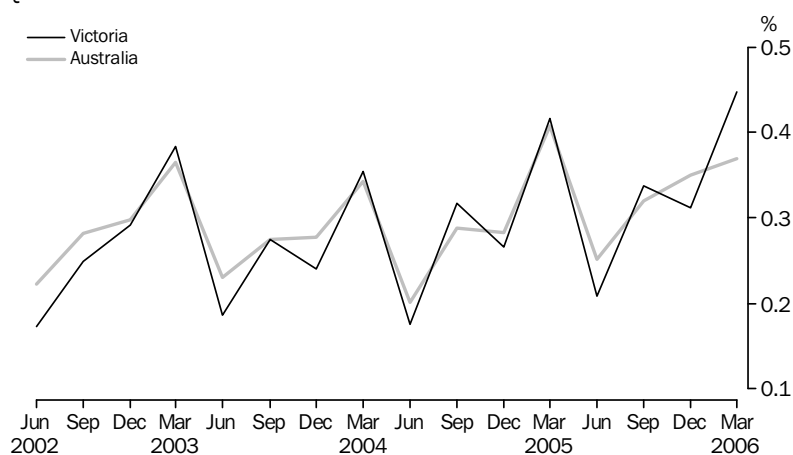
### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Victoria's estimated resident population (ERP) at the end of any given period is the estimated population at the beginning of the period plus the sum of three components: natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

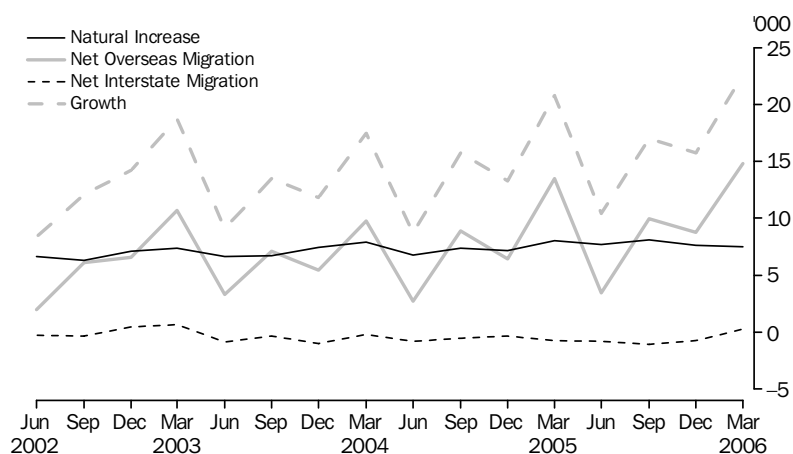
In March quarter 2006, Victoria's ERP grew by 22,609 persons or 0.45%. Australia's ERP grew by 0.37% (75,642 persons) over the same period.

Net overseas migration contributed most to Victoria's population growth in the March quarter 2006 (14,834 persons), while natural increase was 7,507 persons. Net interstate migration was a gain of 268 people. Prior to the March quarter 2006, Victoria had experienced a net loss in population to other Australian states for eleven consecutive quarters.

### QUARTERLY POPULATION GROWTH



### COMPONENTS OF VICTORIAN POPULATION GROWTH



## CHAPTER 2. POPULATION *continued*

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENT OF POPULATION CHANGE(a)(b)

	PERSONS			COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS	
	Male	Female	Persons	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration	Total increase	Victoria	Australia
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
1999–2000	2 335.5	2 405.8	4 741.3	27.7	27.0	5.2	59.9	1.2	1.2
2000–01	2 366.3	2 438.4	4 804.7	26.4	35.3	5.2	66.9	1.3	1.4
2001–02	2 393.6	2 463.7	4 857.2	27.9	20.3	4.4	52.5	1.1	1.2
2002–03	2 422.1	2 489.4	4 911.4	27.4	26.8	—	54.2	1.1	1.2
2003–04	2 448.9	2 514.0	4 963.0	28.8	25.0	–2.3	51.5	1.0	1.1
2004–05	2 480.3	2 542.8	5 023.2	30.3	32.3	–2.4	60.2	1.2	1.2
2004									
March	2 444.4	2 509.9	4 954.3	7.9	9.7	–0.2	17.5	1.1	1.1
June	2 448.9	2 514.0	4 963.0	6.8	2.7	–0.8	8.7	1.0	1.1
September	2 457.3	2 521.4	4 978.7	7.3	8.9	–0.5	15.7	1.1	1.1
December	2 463.9	2 528.1	4 992.0	7.2	6.4	–0.4	13.3	1.1	1.1
2005									
March	2 474.9	2 537.9	5 012.7	8.0	13.5	–0.7	20.8	1.2	1.2
June	2 480.3	2 542.8	5 023.2	7.7	3.5	–0.8	10.4	1.2	1.2
September	2 488.9	2 551.3	5 040.1	8.1	10.0	–1.1	17.0	1.2	1.3
December	2 496.4	2 559.4	5 055.9	7.7	8.8	–0.7	15.7	1.3	1.3
2006									
March	2 508.4	2 570.1	5 078.5	7.5	14.8	0.3	22.6	1.3	1.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) ERP, natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration data up to June quarter 2001 are final. All ERP data from September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2005 are revised and September quarter 2005 to March quarter 2006 are preliminary.

(b) A revised methodology for calculating migration adjustments has been applied from the September quarter 2001.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

## CHAPTER 2. POPULATION *continued*

### VITAL STATISTICS

As at December 2004, the highest total fertility rates in Victoria were recorded in the regional LGAs of Loddon (2.73) and Moira (2.39). In the Melbourne Statistical Division, the highest total fertility rate of 1.96 was registered in the City of Hume (which includes the suburbs Broadmeadows, Craigieburn, Roxburgh Park and Greenvale). The next highest metropolitan rate of 1.92 was recorded in the Shire of Cardinia (which includes the suburbs of Pakenham, Cardinia and Emerald).

The lowest statewide total fertility rates of 0.91 and 1.09 were recorded in metropolitan LGAs. These were, respectively, the City of Melbourne (which includes the areas of East Melbourne, Carlton, Kensington and the inner city) and the City of Port Phillip (which includes the suburbs of St Kilda, Elwood and Port Melbourne). The LGAs which recorded the lowest total fertility rates in Regional Victoria were Ballarat (1.67) and Greater Geelong (1.73).

As at December 2004, the highest indirect standardised death rate in Victoria of 8.0 was recorded in the regional LGA of Queenscliffe, which also recorded the highest natural decrease (excess of deaths over births). In the Melbourne Statistical Division, the highest indirect standardised death rate of 6.9 was registered in the Shire of Melton (which includes the suburbs of Melton, Melton South and Caroline Springs).

The lowest indirect standardised death rate of 4.9 was recorded in the metropolitan City of Melbourne (which includes the areas of East Melbourne, Carlton, Kensington and the inner city). The LGAs which recorded the lowest indirect standardised death rate in Regional Victoria were Surf Coast (5.4), Mansfield and Golden Plains (both 5.7).

## CHAPTER 2. POPULATION *continued*

### VITAL STATISTICS(a)(b), By Local Government Area—2004

	Births(c)	Total fertility(d)	Deaths(c)	Indirect standardised death(e)
<i>Local Government Area</i>	no.	rate	no.	rate
<b>Melbourne(f)</b>				
Banyule (C)	1 395	1.64	876	5.9
Bayside (C)	1 051	1.76	820	5.7
Boroondara (C)	1 651	1.43	1 186	5.6
Brimbank (C)	2 364	1.75	787	6.4
Cardinia (S)	724	1.92	241	6.0
Casey (C)	3 298	1.91	748	5.6
Darebin (C)	1 861	1.58	992	6.5
Frankston (C)	1 495	1.74	740	6.4
Glen Eira (C)	1 571	1.60	938	5.7
Greater Dandenong (C)	1 724	1.85	877	6.5
Hobsons Bay (C)	1 199	1.81	590	6.6
Hume (C)	2 229	1.96	540	6.3
Kingston (C)	1 739	1.67	1 068	6.4
Knox (C)	1 824	1.73	805	6.7
Manningham (C)	1 163	1.50	619	5.3
Maribyrnong (C)	969	1.76	473	6.8
Maroondah (C)	1 270	1.73	636	6.2
Melbourne (C)	500	0.91	173	4.9
Melton (S)	1 271	1.90	224	6.9
Monash (C)	1 646	1.41	1 069	5.5
Moonee Valley (C)	1 314	1.49	708	5.9
Moreland (C)	1 912	1.62	1 003	6.4
Mornington Peninsula (S)	1 557	1.87	1 226	6.2
Nillumbik (S)	690	1.84	220	5.1
Port Phillip (C)	1 077	1.09	458	6.7
Stonnington (C)	996	1.20	574	5.3
Whitehorse (C)	1 826	1.67	1 089	5.5
Whittlesea (C)	1 784	1.72	482	5.8
Wyndham (C)	1 682	1.84	353	6.0
Yarra (C)	951	1.23	372	6.5
Yarra Ranges (S)	1 860	1.91	659	5.9
<b>Barwon</b>				
Colac-Otway (S)	238	2.03	196	6.4
Golden Plains (S)	215	2.27	58	5.7
Greater Geelong (C)	2 358	1.73	1 542	6.5
Queenscliffe (B)	30	1.88	62	8.0
Surf Coast (S)	278	1.95	119	5.4
<b>Western District</b>				
Corangamite (S)	222	2.25	159	7.3
Glenelg (S)	215	2.12	185	7.8
Moyne (S)	174	2.08	113	6.2
Southern Grampians (S)	188	2.26	185	6.8
Warrnambool (C)	354	1.84	236	6.4

- (a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2004.
- (b) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.
- (c) Data is for calendar year 2004.
- (d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 2002 to 2004.
- (e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 2002 to 2004.
- (f) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: ABS data available on request, Vital Statistics.



## CHAPTER 2. POPULATION *continued*

### VITAL STATISTICS(a)(b), By Local Government Area—2004 *continued*

	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death(e)</i>
<i>Local Government Area</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>rate</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>rate</i>
<b>Central Highlands</b>				
Ararat (RC)	107	1.99	111	7.0
Ballarat (C)	1 021	1.67	716	7.4
Hepburn (S)	147	1.94	130	7.4
Moorabool (S)	294	1.87	144	6.5
Pyrenees (S)	63	2.23	67	7.2
<b>Wimmera</b>				
Hindmarsh (S)	61	2.07	63	7.0
Horsham (RC)	213	1.87	156	6.5
Northern Grampians (S)	137	1.96	134	7.4
West Wimmera (S)	42	2.06	49	7.3
Yarriambiack (S)	82	2.35	81	6.5
<b>Mallee</b>				
Buloke (S)	70	2.32	83	7.7
Gannawarra (S)	116	2.22	101	6.1
Mildura (RC)	639	1.94	381	7.0
Swan Hill (RC)	239	2.24	159	6.5
<b>Loddon</b>				
Central Goldfields (S)	130	2.01	138	6.8
Greater Bendigo (C)	1 100	1.79	725	6.6
Loddon (S)	102	2.73	89	6.9
Macedon Ranges (S)	510	1.96	196	6.1
Mount Alexander (S)	174	2.26	152	6.6
<b>Goulburn</b>				
Benalla (RC)	135	1.81	132	7.0
Campaspe (S)	460	2.19	318	6.7
Greater Shepparton (C)	760	1.91	430	6.5
Mansfield (S)	71	1.90	59	5.7
Mitchell (S)	412	2.04	171	6.7
Moirā (S)	349	2.39	254	6.9
Murrindindi (S)	163	2.00	109	6.4
Strathbogie (S)	89	2.17	116	6.6
<b>Ovens-Murray</b>				
Alpine (S)	110	1.74	107	6.5
Indigo (S)	158	2.02	141	7.4
Towong (S)	56	2.35	75	7.5
Wangaratta (RC)	267	1.95	244	6.3
Wodonga (RC)	502	1.94	182	6.8
<b>East Gippsland</b>				
East Gippsland (S)	423	2.10	393	6.9
Wellington (S)	442	2.05	345	7.5

(a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2004.

(b) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(c) Data is for calendar year 2004.

(d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 2002 to 2004.

(e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 2002 to 2004.

Source: ABS data available on request, Vital Statistics.

## CHAPTER 2. POPULATION *continued*

### VITAL STATISTICS(a)(b), By Local Government Area—2004 *continued*

	<i>Births(c)</i>	<i>Total fertility(d)</i>	<i>Deaths(c)</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death(e)</i>
<i>Local Government Area</i>	no.	rate	no.	rate
Gippsland(f)				
Bass Coast (S)	248	1.81	262	6.1
Baw Baw (S)	463	2.02	276	6.6
Latrobe (C)	877	1.91	546	7.7
South Gippsland (S)	294	2.16	223	6.8
Unincorporated Vic	—	1.25	—	—
<b>Victoria(g)</b>	<b>62 417</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>32 522</b>	<b>6.3</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) The statistical area boundaries used in the compilation of these statistics are those in existence at 1 July 2004.
- (b) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.
- (c) Data is for calendar year 2004.
- (d) The average total fertility rate over the three years 2002 to 2004.
- (e) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 2002 to 2004.
- (f) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.
- (g) This includes births and deaths where usual residence was overseas, no fixed abode and Victoria undefined.

Source: ABS data available on request, Vital Statistics.

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET

### CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY REGION

For the year ending August 2006, the Victorian labour force grew by 38,800 people (1.5%). During this period, the number of employed persons rose by 54,800 (2.2%) and the number of unemployed persons fell by 15,900 (12.0%). The unemployment rate decreased from 5.1% to 4.4%.

Between August 2005 and August 2006, the labour force grew by 6,900 persons (0.4%) in the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) and by 31,900 persons (4.7%) in the Balance of Victoria MSR. Over this period, the proportion of employed persons working part-time rose in the Melbourne MSR from 28.9% to 29.6%, but fell in the Balance of Victoria MSR from 32.1% to 31.4%.

The number of unemployed people decreased by 10,000 (10.9%) in the Melbourne MSR and by 6,000 (14.6%) in Balance of Victoria MSR. The unemployment rate fell from 4.8% to 4.2% in the Melbourne MSR and from 6.1% to 4.9% in the Balance of Victoria MSR. The labour force participation rate fell slightly from 64.8% to 64.2% in the Melbourne MSR but rose from 61.2% to 63.2% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

Within the Balance of Victoria, the Goulburn-Ovens-Murray statistical region displayed the largest increase in employment (14,400 persons) followed by Barwon-Western District (14,300) and Loddon-Mallee (11,700). Only Central Highlands-Wimmera region displayed a fall in employment (7,700). The unemployment rate fell from 4.2% to 3.4% in Goulburn-Ovens-Murray, from 8.1% to 4.6% in All Gippsland region and from 6.7% to 4.7% in Loddon-Mallee region. Only Central Highlands-Wimmera region experienced an increase in unemployment rate (from 6.4% to 7.3%). The participation rate in Central Highlands-Wimmera region decreased from 67.6 to 62.3.

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
June	1 312.8	528.2	1 840.9	93.8	1 934.7	4.8	65.3
July	1 325.3	512.2	1 837.5	90.4	1 927.9	4.7	65.0
August	1 303.3	528.7	1 832.0	91.7	1 923.7	4.8	64.8
September	1 321.5	518.6	1 840.1	104.5	1 944.7	5.4	65.4
October	1 318.5	533.8	1 852.3	93.5	1 945.8	4.8	65.4
November	1 326.1	512.6	1 838.7	87.3	1 926.1	4.5	64.7
December	1 340.0	531.7	1 871.7	99.4	1 971.1	5.0	66.1
2006							
January	1 329.0	495.3	1 824.3	103.1	1 927.4	5.3	64.6
February	1 338.8	518.5	1 857.2	108.2	1 965.5	5.5	65.8
March	1 313.0	545.0	1 858.1	101.2	1 959.2	5.2	65.5
April	1 309.8	550.8	1 860.6	99.2	1 959.8	5.1	65.5
May	1 302.7	552.6	1 855.3	90.5	1 945.8	4.7	64.9
June	1 306.3	559.4	1 865.7	89.8	1 955.5	4.6	65.2
July	1 321.1	544.9	1 866.0	89.9	1 955.9	4.6	65.1
August	1 302.0	547.0	1 848.9	81.7	1 930.6	4.2	64.2
BARWON-WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
June	114.7	56.9	171.6	8.9	180.5	4.9	60.7
July	115.2	53.1	168.3	12.0	180.3	6.6	60.6
August	114.0	56.5	170.5	10.0	180.5	5.5	60.6
September	116.3	53.4	169.7	11.2	180.9	6.2	60.7
October	115.6	54.6	170.2	11.2	181.4	6.2	60.8
November	114.3	58.9	173.2	10.4	183.6	5.7	61.4
December	118.0	55.4	173.5	12.5	186.0	6.7	62.2
2006							
January	112.2	52.5	164.6	12.4	177.1	7.0	59.1
February	119.7	51.7	171.3	13.1	184.5	7.1	61.5
March	122.7	57.3	180.1	12.6	192.7	6.6	64.2
April	121.3	57.0	178.3	11.2	189.6	5.9	63.1
May	124.0	56.0	180.0	9.6	189.7	5.1	63.1
June	130.1	53.5	183.6	9.9	193.5	5.1	64.3
July	129.8	55.6	185.4	9.9	195.3	5.1	64.8
August	129.7	55.2	184.8	10.4	195.2	5.3	64.7

Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.40.001).

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS-WIMMERA STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
June	69.9	29.2	99.0	4.6	103.6	4.5	64.7
July	69.9	29.1	99.0	4.8	103.8	4.6	64.7
August	70.7	30.9	101.6	6.9	108.5	6.4	67.6
September	71.2	28.8	99.9	6.0	105.9	5.6	65.9
October	71.7	24.9	96.6	6.2	102.8	6.1	63.9
November	68.6	27.6	96.1	5.8	101.9	5.7	63.3
December	69.9	26.8	96.8	8.5	105.3	8.1	65.3
2006							
January	67.9	25.4	93.3	9.1	102.4	8.9	63.5
February	65.0	21.7	86.6	11.3	97.9	11.5	60.6
March	65.7	24.4	90.1	8.1	98.2	8.3	60.8
April	66.9	24.1	91.0	8.4	99.4	8.4	61.4
May	64.6	25.7	90.3	8.7	99.0	8.8	61.1
June	64.3	27.4	91.7	9.0	100.7	8.9	62.0
July	64.2	25.8	90.0	8.2	98.2	8.4	60.5
August	65.5	28.4	93.9	7.4	101.3	7.3	62.3
LODDON-MALLEE STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
June	80.2	47.7	128.0	5.4	133.4	4.1	62.7
July	82.9	38.4	121.3	6.9	128.2	5.4	60.2
August	81.7	37.8	119.6	8.6	128.2	6.7	60.1
September	82.7	36.6	119.3	7.4	126.7	5.8	59.3
October	80.6	40.1	120.8	8.2	128.9	6.3	60.3
November	81.2	37.6	118.8	10.7	129.5	8.2	60.5
December	84.4	40.5	124.8	7.2	132.0	5.5	61.6
2006							
January	79.3	37.6	117.0	9.1	126.1	7.2	58.8
February	81.2	38.5	119.7	11.5	131.2	8.8	61.1
March	83.3	41.0	124.2	9.0	133.3	6.8	62.0
April	87.3	38.4	125.7	9.8	135.5	7.3	62.9
May	87.3	36.6	123.9	10.3	134.1	7.7	62.2
June	87.6	45.0	132.5	6.6	139.1	4.8	64.5
July	94.0	40.6	134.6	7.6	142.2	5.3	65.8
August	92.3	38.9	131.3	6.5	137.7	4.7	63.7

Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.40.001).

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
GOULBURN-OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
June	92.4	44.6	137.0	7.5	144.5	5.2	61.4
July	94.1	37.6	131.7	7.2	138.9	5.2	59.0
August	94.8	43.3	138.1	6.1	144.2	4.2	61.1
September	102.2	41.1	143.3	12.5	155.9	8.0	66.0
October	99.1	43.5	142.6	11.5	154.1	7.5	65.2
November	101.5	43.8	145.3	8.6	153.9	5.6	65.0
December	94.4	44.9	139.3	10.1	149.4	6.7	63.1
2006							
January	97.4	49.0	146.4	7.5	153.8	4.8	64.9
February	104.1	43.5	147.5	9.5	157.0	6.1	66.1
March	101.2	46.9	148.1	6.9	155.0	4.5	65.2
April	103.9	40.6	144.5	8.2	152.7	5.4	64.2
May	103.0	40.5	143.5	8.6	152.1	5.7	63.9
June	104.5	46.6	151.1	5.9	157.0	3.8	65.9
July	105.5	46.9	152.4	6.4	158.8	4.0	66.5
August	106.4	46.1	152.5	5.4	157.9	3.4	66.1
ALL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
June	70.8	41.3	112.0	10.9	122.9	8.9	61.6
July	74.8	35.3	110.1	10.5	120.6	8.7	60.4
August	71.1	35.7	106.8	9.5	116.3	8.1	58.2
September	71.7	36.9	108.6	11.8	120.4	9.8	60.1
October	73.1	37.0	110.1	9.8	119.9	8.2	59.8
November	73.0	36.3	109.3	6.7	115.9	5.7	57.8
December	77.0	34.1	111.1	5.2	116.3	4.5	57.9
2006							
January	72.6	40.0	112.7	6.6	119.3	5.5	59.3
February	77.0	39.0	116.0	5.9	121.9	4.8	60.6
March	76.2	40.3	116.5	4.3	120.8	3.6	59.9
April	71.7	41.5	113.1	6.2	119.3	5.2	59.1
May	72.8	38.6	111.4	4.9	116.3	4.2	57.6
June	66.7	40.7	107.3	7.3	114.7	6.4	56.7
July	70.1	41.1	111.2	4.2	115.4	3.6	57.0
August	69.0	43.0	112.0	5.4	117.4	4.6	57.9

Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.40.001).

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, By Region *continued*

	EMPLOYED						
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2005							
June	428.0	219.7	647.6	37.3	685.0	5.4	62.0
July	436.9	193.4	630.4	41.3	671.7	6.2	60.7
August	432.4	204.2	636.7	41.1	677.7	6.1	61.2
September	444.0	196.9	640.8	48.9	689.8	7.1	62.2
October	440.1	200.2	640.3	46.9	687.2	6.8	61.9
November	438.6	204.1	642.7	42.1	684.9	6.2	61.6
December	443.8	201.7	645.5	43.5	689.1	6.3	61.9
2006							
January	429.4	204.5	633.9	44.7	678.7	6.6	60.9
February	446.9	194.3	641.2	51.3	692.5	7.4	62.1
March	449.0	209.9	658.9	41.0	699.9	5.9	62.7
April	451.1	201.5	652.6	43.9	696.4	6.3	62.3
May	451.8	197.3	649.1	42.2	691.2	6.1	61.8
June	453.1	213.2	666.3	38.7	705.0	5.5	63.0
July	463.5	210.1	673.6	36.3	709.8	5.1	63.3
August	463.0	211.6	674.5	35.1	709.6	4.9	63.2
VICTORIA							
2005							
June	1 740.7	747.9	2 488.6	131.1	2 619.7	5.0	64.4
July	1 762.3	705.6	2 467.8	131.8	2 599.6	5.1	63.8
August	1 735.7	732.9	2 468.7	132.7	2 601.4	5.1	63.8
September	1 765.5	715.5	2 481.0	153.5	2 634.5	5.8	64.5
October	1 758.7	733.9	2 492.6	140.3	2 632.9	5.3	64.4
November	1 764.7	716.7	2 481.4	129.5	2 610.9	5.0	63.8
December	1 783.8	733.4	2 517.2	143.0	2 660.2	5.4	65.0
2006							
January	1 758.5	699.8	2 458.3	147.8	2 606.1	5.7	63.6
February	1 785.7	712.8	2 498.5	159.5	2 658.0	6.0	64.8
March	1 762.1	754.9	2 517.0	142.2	2 659.2	5.3	64.7
April	1 760.9	752.3	2 513.2	143.1	2 656.2	5.4	64.6
May	1 754.5	749.9	2 504.4	132.7	2 637.0	5.0	64.1
June	1 759.4	772.6	2 532.0	128.5	2 660.5	4.8	64.6
July	1 784.6	755.0	2 539.6	126.2	2 665.8	4.7	64.6
August	1 764.9	758.5	2 523.5	116.8	2 640.2	4.4	63.9

Source: Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia (cat. no. 6291.0.40.001).

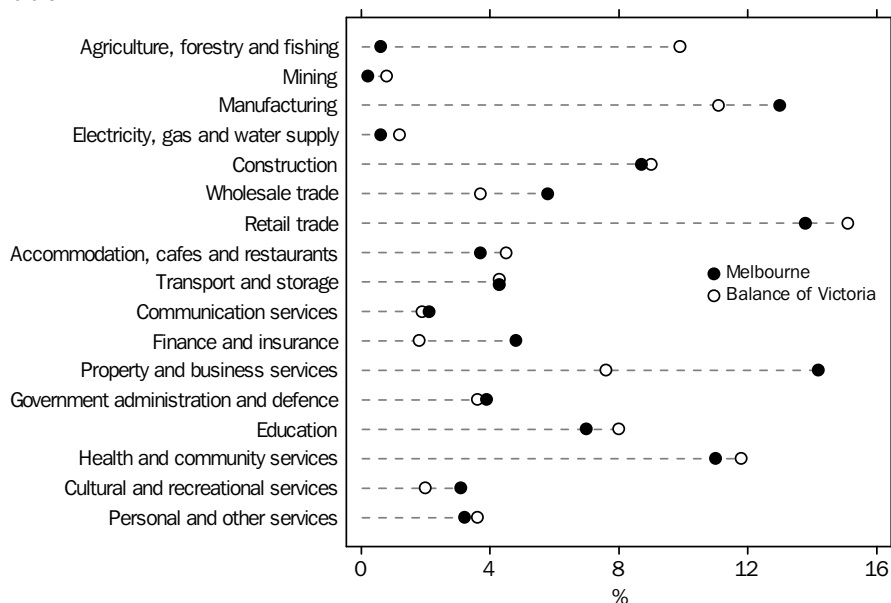
## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

In August quarter 2006, the industries that employed the most people in the Melbourne MSR were Property and Business Services, Retail Trade, and Manufacturing. Property and Business Services accounted for 14.2% of total employees, while Retail Trade accounted for 13.8% and Manufacturing 13.0%.

In the Balance of Victoria, the biggest employers were Retail Trade (15.1%), Health and Community Services (11.8%) and Manufacturing (11.1%).

### INDUSTRY BY PER CENT EMPLOYED, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria—August quarter 2006



In Victoria, Mining and Construction industries had predominantly male employees with 96.8% and 87.4% respectively, while employees in the Health and Community Services and Education industries were predominantly female (77.7% and 69.3%).



## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry and Major Statistical Region—August quarter 2006

	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7.1	3.6	10.8
Mining	3.8	0.3	4.1
Manufacturing	172.3	68.1	240.4
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	6.8	4.0	10.8
Construction	139.4	21.2	160.6
Wholesale Trade	72.0	35.0	107.1
Retail Trade	123.0	132.3	255.3
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	30.8	38.1	68.9
Transport and Storage	57.5	21.1	78.6
Communication Services	28.0	11.7	39.6
Finance and Insurance	45.9	42.4	88.3
Property and Business Services	145.5	116.7	262.2
Government Administration and Defence	33.7	38.5	72.2
Education	40.4	89.8	130.2
Health and Community Services	48.7	154.2	202.9
Cultural and Recreational Services	28.7	29.2	57.9
Personal and Other Services	33.1	25.8	59.0
BALANCE OF VICTORIA			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	48.8	17.9	66.7
Mining	5.3	—	5.3
Manufacturing	58.0	17.2	75.2
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7.0	1.4	8.4
Construction	54.2	6.7	60.9
Wholesale Trade	18.7	6.2	24.9
Retail Trade	44.2	57.8	102.0
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	11.4	19.1	30.5
Transport and Storage	22.6	6.6	29.2
Communication Services	9.3	3.5	12.8
Finance and Insurance	6.8	5.3	12.1
Property and Business Services	25.3	25.8	51.1
Government Administration and Defence	12.1	12.0	24.0
Education	16.2	38.0	54.2
Health and Community Services	14.3	65.0	79.3
Cultural and Recreational Services	6.7	6.9	13.6
Personal and Other Services	12.9	11.3	24.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY *continued*

### EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry and Major Statistical Region—August quarter 2006 *continued*

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000	'000	'000
VICTORIA			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	55.9	21.6	77.5
Mining	9.1	0.3	9.4
Manufacturing	230.3	85.3	315.6
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	13.8	5.4	19.2
Construction	193.6	27.9	221.5
Wholesale Trade	90.8	41.2	132.0
Retail Trade	167.2	190.1	357.3
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	42.2	57.2	99.4
Transport and Storage	80.1	27.7	107.8
Communication Services	37.3	15.2	52.5
Finance and Insurance	52.7	47.7	100.4
Property and Business Services	170.8	142.5	313.2
Government Administration and Defence	45.8	50.5	96.2
Education	56.6	127.8	184.4
Health and Community Services	62.9	219.3	282.2
Cultural and Recreational Services	35.4	36.1	71.6
Personal and Other Services	46.0	37.2	83.2

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

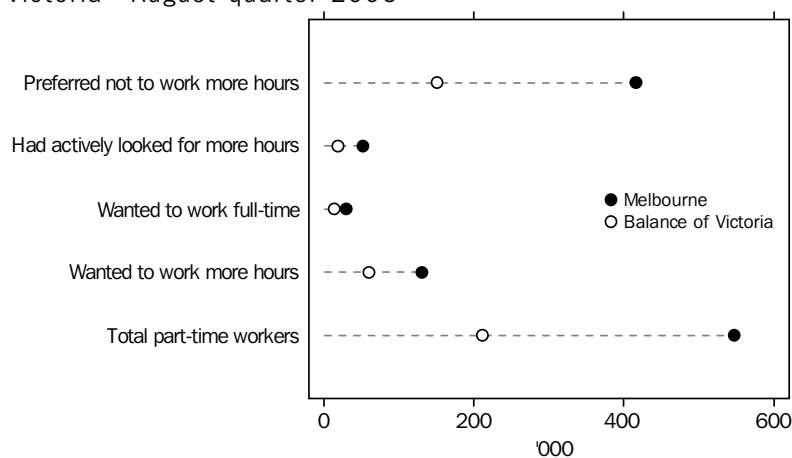
## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### PART-TIME WORKERS

In August 2006, there were an estimated 547,000 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR. This represents an increase of 3.5% from August 2005. Females accounted for the majority of part-time workers (69.7%) in the Melbourne MSR. Most part-time workers (76.1%) preferred not to work more hours, and this was more common amongst females (79.6%) than males (68.0%).

In the Balance of Victoria, the total number of part-time workers in August 2006 was 211,600, an increase of 7,400 persons (3.6%) since August 2005. The majority of these part-time workers (71.6%) preferred not to work more hours. Again this response was more prevalent amongst females than males.

PART-TIME WORKERS' INTENTION, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria—August quarter 2006



## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### PART-TIME WORKERS

*continued*

### PART-TIME WORKERS(a), By Sex, Melbourne

PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS						
	<i>Preferred not to work more hours</i>	<i>Had actively looked for more hours and were available to start last week</i>	<i>Wanted to work full-time</i>	<i>All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours</i>	<i>Total part-time workers</i>	<i>Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
<b>2005</b>						
May	109.0	19.0	15.1	49.5	158.6	31.2
August	109.3	17.9	13.6	50.1	159.4	31.4
November	90.3	18.8	14.7	51.6	141.8	36.4
<b>2006</b>						
February	101.8	21.5	14.1	47.7	149.5	31.9
May	116.3	18.4	14.1	48.1	164.5	29.3
August	112.7	23.4	16.9	53.0	165.7	32.0
FEMALES						
<b>2005</b>						
May	289.7	26.4	16.1	70.9	360.6	19.7
August	298.0	23.5	14.1	71.3	369.3	19.3
November	290.8	23.3	12.4	80.0	370.8	21.6
<b>2006</b>						
February	288.6	31.3	19.3	80.4	369.0	21.8
May	305.6	29.0	18.6	82.6	388.2	21.3
August	303.3	28.7	13.6	77.9	381.2	20.4
PERSONS						
<b>2005</b>						
May	398.8	45.5	31.2	120.5	519.2	23.2
August	407.2	41.4	27.7	121.4	528.7	23.0
November	381.0	42.1	27.0	131.6	512.6	25.7
<b>2006</b>						
February	390.4	52.8	33.4	128.1	518.5	24.7
May	421.9	47.4	32.6	130.7	552.6	23.7
August	416.0	52.1	30.4	130.9	547.0	23.9

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### PART-TIME WORKERS

*continued*

### PART-TIME WORKERS(a), By Sex, Balance of Victoria

PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS						
	<i>Preferred not to work more hours</i>	<i>Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours</i>	<i>Wanted to work full-time</i>	<i>All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours</i>	<i>Total part-time workers</i>	<i>Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
<b>2005</b>						
May	38.4	6.2	4.7	15.8	54.3	29.2
August	32.8	5.4	5.4	18.4	51.2	36.0
November	35.6	6.0	5.4	15.6	51.3	30.5
<b>2006</b>						
February	36.7	7.6	5.5	18.4	55.1	33.4
May	35.8	4.2	4.2	14.8	50.6	29.2
August	33.0	9.7	8.6	19.6	52.5	37.3
FEMALES						
<b>2005</b>						
May	118.2	15.8	11.1	43.3	161.5	26.8
August	114.6	14.7	10.7	38.4	153.0	25.1
November	115.6	9.4	5.3	37.3	152.9	24.4
<b>2006</b>						
February	104.0	10.7	5.2	35.1	139.2	25.2
May	110.3	7.8	5.8	36.4	146.7	24.8
August	118.6	8.8	5.5	40.4	159.0	25.4
PERSONS						
<b>2005</b>						
May	156.6	22.0	15.8	59.1	215.7	27.4
August	147.4	20.1	16.2	56.9	204.2	27.8
November	151.3	15.4	10.7	52.9	204.1	25.9
<b>2006</b>						
February	140.8	18.3	10.6	53.6	194.3	27.6
May	146.1	12.0	10.0	51.2	197.3	25.9
August	151.6	18.4	14.2	60.0	211.6	28.4

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

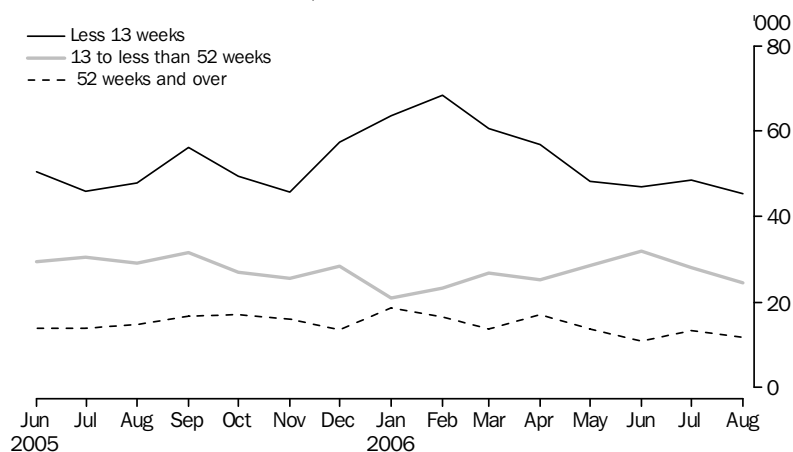
### DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Between August 2005 and August 2006, the number of persons unemployed in the short term (for less than 13 weeks) decreased by 5.0% in the Melbourne MSR and by 24.3% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

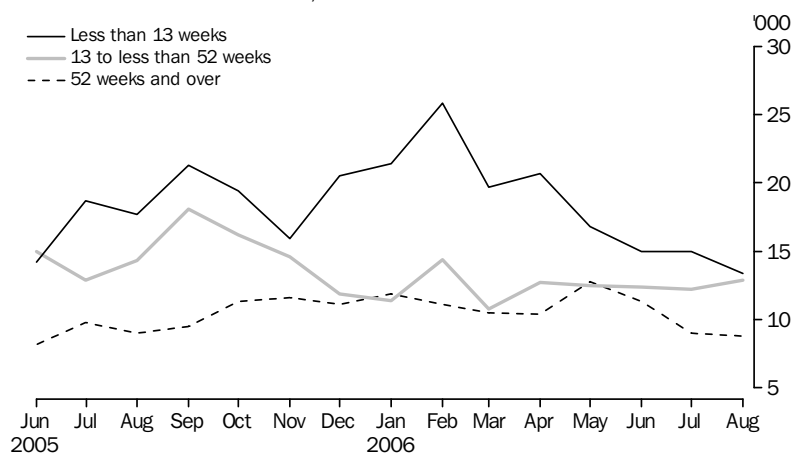
Over the same period, the number of medium term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) fell by 15.8% in the Melbourne MSR and by 9.8% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of long term unemployed (those unemployed for 52 weeks or more) fell by 20.3% in the Melbourne MSR and by 2.2% in the Balance of Victoria MSR for the year ending August 2006.

#### PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Melbourne MSR



#### PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Balance of Victoria



## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT(a), By Sex and Major Statistical Region

	MELBOURNE MSR			BALANCE OF VICTORIA MSR			VICTORIA		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR UNDER 13 WEEKS									
<b>2005</b>									
June	25.9	24.6	50.5	5.8	8.4	14.2	31.7	33.0	64.6
July	22.3	23.7	46.0	9.7	9.0	18.7	32.0	32.7	64.7
August	22.3	25.5	47.8	5.3	12.5	17.7	27.6	37.9	65.5
September	26.8	29.4	56.2	10.4	11.0	21.3	37.2	40.3	77.5
October	21.5	27.9	49.4	9.6	9.8	19.4	31.1	37.6	68.8
November	25.9	19.9	45.8	7.0	8.9	15.9	32.9	28.8	61.7
December	31.2	26.2	57.4	6.5	14.1	20.5	37.7	40.3	77.9
<b>2006</b>									
January	31.3	32.3	63.6	8.1	13.3	21.4	39.4	45.6	85.0
February	34.0	34.5	68.4	12.1	13.7	25.8	46.0	48.2	94.2
March	34.5	26.0	60.6	8.2	11.5	19.7	42.7	37.5	80.3
April	30.3	26.6	56.9	10.2	10.6	20.7	40.4	37.2	77.6
May	22.9	25.4	48.3	8.9	8.0	16.8	31.8	33.4	65.2
June	26.0	21.0	47.0	9.0	6.0	15.0	35.0	26.9	61.9
July	23.4	25.2	48.6	8.3	6.7	15.0	31.7	31.9	63.6
August	24.7	20.7	45.4	6.5	6.9	13.4	31.2	27.6	58.8
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 13 AND UNDER 52 WEEKS									
<b>2005</b>									
June	14.4	15.0	29.4	9.3	5.8	15.0	23.7	20.7	44.4
July	13.2	17.3	30.5	5.7	7.2	12.9	18.9	24.5	43.4
August	17.2	11.9	29.1	8.2	6.1	14.3	25.4	18.0	43.4
September	16.8	14.8	31.6	9.9	8.2	18.1	26.7	23.0	49.7
October	16.1	11.0	27.0	8.0	8.2	16.2	24.1	19.1	43.2
November	13.8	11.7	25.5	7.1	7.6	14.6	20.9	19.3	40.1
December	16.7	11.7	28.4	6.0	5.9	11.9	22.7	17.6	40.3
<b>2006</b>									
January	11.6	9.4	20.9	6.0	5.3	11.4	17.6	14.7	32.3
February	13.3	10.0	23.3	5.6	8.8	14.4	18.9	18.8	37.8
March	14.9	12.0	26.9	3.3	7.5	10.8	18.2	19.5	37.6
April	12.5	12.8	25.2	3.8	8.9	12.7	16.3	21.7	38.0
May	14.7	13.8	28.5	5.6	6.9	12.5	20.4	20.7	41.1
June	16.2	15.8	32.0	4.2	8.2	12.4	20.4	24.0	44.4
July	16.1	11.9	28.0	5.6	6.6	12.2	21.7	18.5	40.3
August	15.2	9.4	24.5	6.0	6.8	12.9	21.2	16.2	37.4

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT(a), By Sex and Major Statistical Region *continued*

	MELBOURNE MSR			BALANCE OF VICTORIA MSR			VICTORIA		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 52 WEEKS AND OVER									
<b>2005</b>									
June	10.2	3.7	13.9	4.2	4.0	8.2	14.4	7.6	22.0
July	8.4	5.5	13.9	4.6	5.3	9.8	13.0	10.7	23.7
August	8.3	6.4	14.8	4.0	5.0	9.0	12.3	11.5	23.8
September	9.1	7.6	16.7	4.4	5.1	9.5	13.5	12.7	26.2
October	11.4	5.6	17.0	6.2	5.1	11.3	17.6	10.7	28.3
November	9.5	6.5	16.0	6.6	4.9	11.6	16.1	11.4	27.6
December	7.5	6.2	13.6	7.2	3.9	11.1	14.6	10.1	24.8
<b>2006</b>									
January	11.1	7.4	18.6	7.0	4.9	11.9	18.1	12.3	30.5
February	10.2	6.2	16.5	6.9	4.2	11.1	17.1	10.4	27.5
March	9.7	4.1	13.7	5.6	5.0	10.5	15.2	9.0	24.3
April	9.6	7.5	17.1	6.3	4.0	10.4	16.0	11.5	27.5
May	9.0	4.6	13.7	8.3	4.4	12.8	17.4	9.1	26.4
June	5.4	5.5	10.9	7.6	3.7	11.3	13.0	9.2	22.2
July	7.4	5.9	13.3	6.4	2.6	9.0	13.9	8.5	22.3
August	6.4	5.3	11.8	6.1	2.7	8.8	12.5	8.1	20.6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS									
<b>2005</b>									
June	50.6	43.2	93.8	19.2	18.1	37.3	69.7	61.3	131.1
July	43.9	46.5	90.4	19.9	21.4	41.3	63.9	67.9	131.8
August	47.9	43.8	91.7	17.4	23.6	41.1	65.3	67.4	132.7
September	52.7	51.8	104.5	24.7	24.2	48.9	77.4	76.0	153.5
October	49.0	44.4	93.5	23.8	23.0	46.9	72.8	67.5	140.3
November	49.2	38.1	87.3	20.7	21.5	42.1	69.9	59.6	129.5
December	55.4	44.1	99.4	19.6	23.9	43.5	75.0	68.0	143.0
<b>2006</b>									
January	54.0	49.1	103.1	21.1	23.6	44.7	75.1	72.7	147.8
February	57.5	50.7	108.2	24.6	26.7	51.3	82.1	77.4	159.5
March	59.1	42.0	101.2	17.0	24.0	41.0	76.1	66.0	142.2
April	52.3	46.9	99.2	20.3	23.6	43.9	72.6	70.4	143.1
May	46.7	43.8	90.5	22.8	19.3	42.2	69.5	63.2	132.7
June	47.6	42.3	89.8	20.8	17.8	38.7	68.4	60.1	128.5
July	46.9	43.0	89.9	20.4	15.9	36.3	67.3	58.9	126.2
August	46.3	35.4	81.7	18.6	16.5	35.1	64.9	51.9	116.8

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.



## CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, By Sex, Victoria(a): All series

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All males total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All females total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings
ORIGINAL (\$)									
2005									
February	1 052.8	1 145.0	978.8	902.9	918.1	617.1	1 002.5	1 068.8	804.5
May	1 044.2	1 147.1	964.9	893.8	909.6	613.1	992.1	1 064.8	794.1
August	1 054.0	1 125.9	974.4	907.3	921.4	626.0	1 005.0	1 057.5	809.8
November	1 056.9	1 144.1	972.5	918.1	935.0	623.4	1 012.2	1 076.8	809.8
2006									
February	1 084.1	1 162.1	987.6	921.5	936.0	630.4	1 030.4	1 087.4	819.8
May	1 084.9	1 149.4	983.4	930.1	946.1	644.6	1 032.7	1 080.8	822.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$)									
2005									
February	1 048.2	1 140.5	972.3	901.7	917.3	616.4	997.5	1 064.4	801.4
May	1 047.5	1 149.8	970.2	896.0	911.9	613.4	996.9	1 067.6	798.8
August	1 055.0	1 132.9	973.6	906.4	921.1	621.6	1 005.6	1 063.0	805.2
November	1 056.9	1 138.6	974.3	918.2	934.0	628.3	1 011.5	1 072.7	812.7
2006									
February	1 079.6	1 157.5	981.1	920.0	934.9	629.6	1 025.3	1 082.8	816.4
May	1 088.6	1 152.5	989.2	932.6	948.5	645.0	1 038.1	1 084.1	828.2
TREND (\$)									
2005									
February	1 050.2	1 141.9	968.2	894.6	910.3	609.3	997.5	1 063.5	795.5
May	1 050.2	1 142.8	972.6	901.9	917.2	616.7	1 000.3	1 066.3	801.7
August	1 052.5	1 140.4	973.3	907.2	922.5	621.5	1 004.1	1 067.8	805.9
November	1 062.7	1 143.0	976.0	914.7	930.0	626.5	1 013.6	1 072.8	811.4
2006									
February	1 075.4	1 149.3	981.4	923.3	938.6	633.8	1 025.0	1 079.7	818.8
May	1 088.8	1 157.3	987.5	931.0	946.6	641.2	1 036.8	1 086.7	826.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM FEBRUARY 2006 TO MAY 2006) (%)									
Original	0.1	-1.1	-0.4	0.9	1.1	2.2	0.2	-0.6	0.4
Seasonally Adjusted	0.8	-0.4	0.8	1.4	1.5	2.5	1.2	0.1	1.4
Trend	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.9
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (FROM MAY 2005 TO MAY 2006) (%)									
Original	3.9	0.2	1.9	4.1	4.0	5.1	4.1	1.5	3.6
Seasonally Adjusted	3.9	0.2	2.0	4.1	4.0	5.1	4.1	1.5	3.7
Trend	3.7	1.3	1.5	3.2	3.2	4.0	3.6	1.9	3.0

(a) Movements in average weekly earnings can be affected by both changes in the level of earnings per employee and changes in the composition of the labour force. For example, changes in the proportions of full-time, part-time, casual and junior employees and variations in the distribution of occupations can affect movements in earnings series. For more information, see paragraphs 17 and 18 of the Explanatory Notes in the source publication.

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0).

# CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ESTIMATES(a)(b): Smoothed Series

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

	2003		2004				2005				2006	
	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
<i>Local Government Area (c)</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Melbourne(d)</b>												
Banyule (C)	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.3
Bayside (C)	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.5
Boroondara (C)	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.8
Brimbank (C)	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.0	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.4
Cardinia (S)	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4
Casey (C)	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1
Darebin (C)	10.0	9.8	10.2	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.3	7.6	7.5
Frankston (C)	6.9	6.7	6.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9
Glen Eira (C)	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.7
Greater Dandenong (C)	9.9	9.7	10.3	9.5	8.3	7.6	6.7	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.2	6.9
Hobsons Bay (C)	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9
Hume (C)	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.7	8.2	8.9	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.0
Kingston (C)	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.5
Knox (C)	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.1
Manningham (C)	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.3
Maribyrnong (C)	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.3	10.7	10.3	9.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6
Maroondah (C)	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.5
Melbourne (C)	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.2	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.3	5.3	5.7	5.3	4.9
Melton (S)	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6
Monash (C)	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.5
Moonee Valley (C)	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Moreland (C)	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.0
Mornington Peninsula (S)	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.5
Nillumbik (S)	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
Port Phillip (C)	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.7	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4
Stonnington (C)	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5
Whitehorse (C)	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.6
Whittlesea (C)	7.3	7.2	7.5	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.8
Wyndham (C)	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4
Yarra (C)	7.0	6.5	6.0	6.3	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.5	5.4	5.6	5.1	4.7
Yarra Ranges (S)	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.5
<b>Barwon</b>												
Colac-Otway (S)	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.2
Golden Plains (S)	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3
Greater Geelong (C)	6.7	6.5	6.6	7.3	8.0	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.0
Queenscliffe (B)	4.7	4.1	3.9	4.5	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
Surf Coast (S)	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8
<b>Western District</b>												
Corangamite (S)	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5
Glenelg (S)	7.6	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.9	9.2	9.3	8.7	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.6
Moyne (S)	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1
Southern Grampians (S)	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.5	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3
Warrnambool (C)	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.6	7.4	7.9	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5
<b>Central Highlands</b>												
Ararat (RC)	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.2	5.6	6.4	7.1
Ballarat (C)	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.7	8.9	9.5	9.4	8.9	7.5	7.0	7.9	8.9
Hepburn (S)	7.8	8.2	8.0	8.4	9.9	10.4	10.0	9.5	7.9	7.2	8.2	9.0
Moorabool (S)	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.3	4.0	4.6	5.1
Pyrenees (S)	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.6	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.5	7.1	6.7	7.5	8.5

(a) The LGA data which appears here is aggregated from SLA data provided by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations.

(b) For methodology see Explanatory notes in DEWR publication Small Area Labour Markets, available from the DEWR website.

(c) Local Government Area is based on ASGC 2001.

(d) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR), <www.workplace.gov.au>.

# CHAPTER 3. LABOUR MARKET *continued*

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ESTIMATES(a)(b): **Smoothed Series** *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE												
	2003		2004				2005				2006	
	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
Local Government Area (c)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wimmera												
Hindmarsh (S)	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.4	5.0
Horsham (RC)	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.6	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.8
Northern Grampians (S)	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.1	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.0	5.7	6.6	7.3
West Wimmera (S)	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.8
Yarriambiack (S)	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.5	5.2	5.6	6.2
Mallee												
Buloke (S)	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9
Gannawarra (S)	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.9
Mildura (RC)	6.1	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.7	9.6	9.9	9.4	8.6	7.8	7.7	8.0
Swan Hill (RC)	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.5	6.3	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.4
Loddon												
Central Goldfields (S)	9.1	9.0	9.9	10.6	11.9	13.4	13.8	13.0	12.1	11.2	11.1	11.6
Greater Bendigo (C)	5.8	5.7	6.4	7.0	7.9	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.1	7.4	7.3	7.5
Loddon (S)	5.1	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.9	7.7	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.0	6.1
Macedon Ranges (S)	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0
Mount Alexander (S)	6.6	6.5	7.2	7.7	8.9	9.9	10.3	9.7	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.3
Goulburn												
Campaspe (S)	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6
Delatite (S)	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.1
Greater Shepparton (C)	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.1
Mitchell (S)	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.6
Moirā (S)	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.2
Murrindindi (S)	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.0
Strathbogie (S)	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5
Ovens-Murray												
Alpine (S)	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.4
Indigo (S)	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0
Towong (S)	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
Wangarratta (RC)	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0
Wodonga (RC)	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.7
East Gippsland												
East Gippsland (S)	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.3	7.5	6.7
Wellington (S)	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.2	5.5
Gippsland(d)												
Bass Coast (S)	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.7	8.7	7.7	7.0
Baw Baw (S)	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.4	3.9
La Trobe (S)	9.1	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.2	10.7	10.5	9.3	8.3
South Gippsland (S)	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.0
Unincorporated Vic	3.6	3.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4

(a) The LGA data which appears here is aggregated from SLA data provided by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations.

(b) For methodology see Explanatory notes in DEWR publication Small Area Labour Markets, available from the DEWR website.

(c) Local Government Area is based on ASGC 2001.

(d) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR), <www.workplace.gov.au>.

## CHAPTER 4. STATE FINAL DEMAND

### STATE FINAL DEMAND

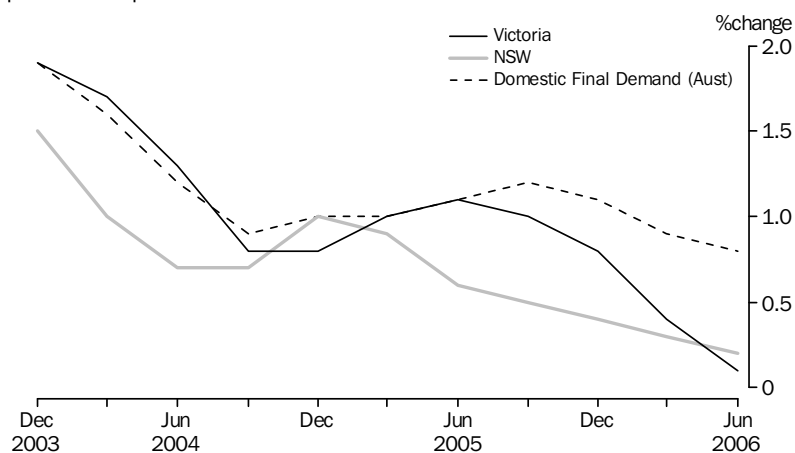
State final demand measures the total value of goods and services that are sold in a state to buyers who wish to either consume them or retain them in the form of capital assets. It excludes sales made to buyers who use them as inputs to a production activity, export sales and sales that lead to accumulation of inventories.

Measures of state final demand make no distinction between demand that is met by goods and services produced within the state in question, by supplies sourced from another state, or from overseas. State final demand is therefore not a measure of the value of production activity occurring within a state.

For the June quarter 2006, the trend estimate for Victorian final demand, in volume terms, was \$58,262m, an increase of 0.1% on the March quarter 2006. This was below the trend growth level for New South Wales (0.2%) and Australian trend estimate (domestic final demand), which increased by 0.8% over the same period.

Household final consumption expenditure is the single largest component of state final demand. In June quarter 2006, this component accounted for 59.0% of the trend volume estimate of state final demand and recorded an increase of 0.7% on the March quarter 2006. The other main contributors were private gross fixed capital formation (22.0% of trend state final demand) and government final consumption expenditure (16.2%).

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures—Change from previous quarter: **Trend**



## CHAPTER 4. STATE FINAL DEMAND *continued*

### STATE FINAL DEMAND (a): Seasonally Adjusted and Trend

	2004			2005				2006	
	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	8 916	9 093	9 278	9 229	9 456	9 479	9 444	9 434	9 461
Households	32 416	33 037	33 284	33 475	33 696	33 795	33 877	34 163	34 398
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 391	3 562	3 882	3 861	4 145	4 176	4 471	4 733	4 604
Livestock	177	180	180	180	180	193	193	193	193
Intangible fixed assets	711	720	756	768	775	759	762	747	762
Dwellings	3 987	3 845	3 859	3 459	3 870	3 799	3 653	3 236	3 426
Ownership transfer costs	887	881	819	801	917	813	822	855	898
Total private	11 838	11 816	12 355	11 945	12 830	13 132	13 149	12 784	12 889
Public	2 163	1 631	1 702	1 647	1 713	1 570	1 900	1 615	1 601
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>55 355</b>	<b>55 589</b>	<b>56 620</b>	<b>56 291</b>	<b>57 689</b>	<b>57 977</b>	<b>58 370</b>	<b>57 995</b>	<b>58 350</b>
International trade—exports of goods	5 404	5 146	5 002	4 597	5 127	4 848	4 778	4 883	5 089
International trade—imports of goods	10 702	11 115	11 086	11 193	11 746	11 760	12 437	11 783	11 814
TREND ESTIMATES (\$m)(b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	8 972	9 085	9 208	9 322	9 408	9 458	9 462	9 446	9 446
Households	32 575	32 959	33 268	33 515	33 658	33 787	33 943	34 143	34 372
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 395	3 581	3 790	3 943	4 074	4 260	4 467	4 614	4 682
Livestock	178	179	179	180	184	189	193	194	193
Intangible fixed assets	711	728	751	767	772	765	758	755	756
Dwellings	3 966	3 874	3 742	3 697	3 753	3 742	3 601	3 418	3 307
Ownership transfer costs	909	858	833	839	847	842	837	852	879
Total private	11 821	11 936	12 069	12 323	12 712	13 018	13 070	12 941	12 836
Public	1 938	1 821	1 689	1 632	1 673	1 707	1 720	1 687	1 642
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>55 326</b>	<b>55 814</b>	<b>56 236</b>	<b>56 789</b>	<b>57 445</b>	<b>57 968</b>	<b>58 194</b>	<b>58 219</b>	<b>58 262</b>
International trade—exports of goods	5 237	5 162	4 964	4 860	4 875	4 874	4 864	4 897	5 003
International trade—imports of goods	10 780	10 978	11 138	11 309	11 625	11 959	12 057	11 984	11 853
TREND ESTIMATES (PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER) (%)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.5	—	-0.2	—
Households	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	2.4	5.5	5.8	4.1	3.3	4.6	4.9	3.3	1.5
Livestock	-2.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	2.0	2.9	1.9	0.5	-0.3
Intangible fixed assets	1.8	2.4	3.2	2.2	0.6	-0.9	-0.9	-0.4	0.1
Dwellings	0.2	-2.3	-3.4	-1.2	1.5	-0.3	-3.8	-5.1	-3.2
Ownership transfer costs	-3.6	-5.6	-2.9	0.7	0.9	-0.5	-0.6	1.7	3.3
Total private	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.1	3.2	2.4	0.4	-1.0	-0.8
Public	3.3	-6.0	-7.2	-3.4	2.5	2.0	0.8	-1.9	-2.6
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.1</b>
International trade—exports of goods	2.7	-1.4	-3.8	-2.1	0.3	—	-0.2	0.7	2.2
International trade—imports of goods	3.4	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.8	2.9	0.8	-0.6	-1.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004–05.

(b) Trend estimates for aggregates are derived directly, rather than as the sum of components. As a result, the sum of the trend estimates of individual components of a particular aggregate will not sum to the overall trend estimate of the aggregate.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0); ABS data available on request, Australian National Accounts.

## CHAPTER 4. STATE FINAL DEMAND *continued*

### STATE FINAL DEMAND(a): Original

	2004			2005				2006	
	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
CURRENT PRICE (\$ m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	8 716	8 811	9 265	9 096	9 883	9 444	9 868	9 675	10 127
Households	31 738	32 852	34 834	32 287	33 519	34 345	36 117	33 818	35 146
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 556	3 505	4 282	3 487	4 176	3 973	4 776	4 167	4 546
Livestock	163	180	180	180	180	171	171	171	171
Intangible fixed assets	715	722	804	741	753	742	805	720	741
Dwellings	3 980	3 897	3 892	3 242	4 002	3 964	3 801	3 095	3 592
Ownership transfer costs	860	890	828	831	868	886	919	915	879
Total private	11 808	11 746	13 017	11 158	13 027	13 204	14 004	11 939	13 088
Public	2 564	1 349	1 748	1 454	2 143	1 319	1 987	1 448	1 990
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>54 826</b>	<b>54 758</b>	<b>58 863</b>	<b>53 995</b>	<b>58 571</b>	<b>58 311</b>	<b>61 976</b>	<b>56 880</b>	<b>60 351</b>
International trade—exports of goods	5 356	5 156	5 222	4 315	5 180	4 957	5 213	4 796	5 355
International trade—imports of goods	10 427	11 589	11 518	10 604	11 430	12 102	13 119	11 678	12 125

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES (\$ m)(b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	9 037	9 041	9 294	9 133	9 588	9 296	9 537	9 349	9 637
Households	32 006	33 100	34 943	32 136	33 313	33 892	35 527	32 866	33 947
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	3 495	3 468	4 238	3 489	4 255	4 069	4 896	4 293	4 727
Livestock	177	180	180	180	180	193	193	193	193
Intangible fixed assets	698	711	802	747	761	747	810	725	748
Dwellings	4 081	3 945	3 906	3 225	3 957	3 888	3 700	3 021	3 505
Ownership transfer costs	848	918	828	794	877	849	831	848	859
Total private	12 034	11 857	13 009	11 075	13 006	13 134	13 877	11 868	13 075
Public	2 595	1 360	1 748	1 453	2 132	1 312	1 974	1 435	1 966
<b>State final demand</b>	<b>55 698</b>	<b>55 368</b>	<b>59 009</b>	<b>53 779</b>	<b>58 032</b>	<b>57 634</b>	<b>60 916</b>	<b>55 518</b>	<b>58 625</b>
International trade—exports of goods	5 425	5 118	5 256	4 348	5 150	4 828	5 026	4 618	5 127
International trade—imports of goods	10 443	11 382	11 524	10 768	11 467	12 025	12 914	11 324	11 530

(a) Revisions to various series resulted from the availability of more up to date data.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004-05.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0); ABS data available on request, Australian National Accounts.

## CHAPTER 5. PRICE INDEXES

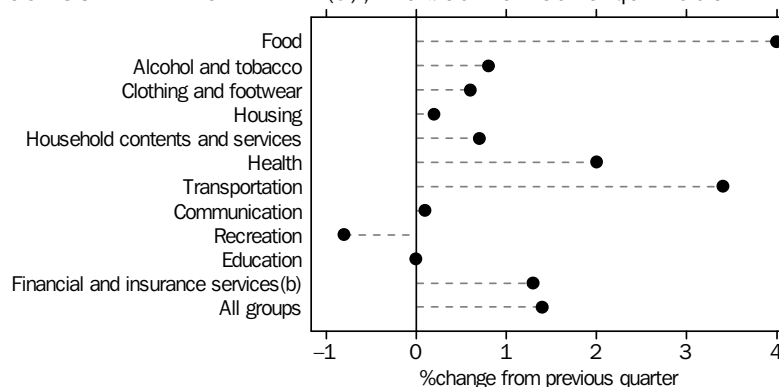
### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

In September quarter 2005, the 15th Series Australian Consumer Price Index was introduced. It incorporates an updated weighting pattern and some structural changes, including the introduction of financial services into the CPI in a new group 'Financial and insurance services'. For more details of changes resulting from the introduction of the 15th Series CPI, refer to *Information Paper: Introduction of the 15th Series Australian Consumer Price Index* (Reissue) (cat. no. 6462.0), released on 11 October 2005. Details of the new weighting pattern have also been released in *Consumer Price Index: 15th Series Weighting Pattern* (Reissue) (cat. no. 6430.0).

Between March quarter 2006 and June quarter 2006, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 1.4%. The largest quarterly increases were seen in the Food (4.0%), Transportation (3.4%) and Health (2.0%) groups. The only group which saw a price decrease was Recreation (-0.8%).

For the year ending June quarter 2006 the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 3.9%. The CPI all-groups weighted average for the eight capital cities rose by 4.0% over the same period. The biggest yearly increases for Melbourne occurred in the Transportation (8.4%), Food (8.1%) and Education (5.0%) groups. The groups which recorded price decreases for the year were Clothing and footwear (-2.0%) and Communication (-0.9%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), Melbourne—June qtr 2006



(a) Unless otherwise specified, base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.

(b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.

## CHAPTER 5. PRICE INDEXES *continued*

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a)(b), By Group, Melbourne

	MELBOURNE					MELBOURNE		WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES	
	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	Qtr	change from	change	change from	change
	2005	2005	2005	2006	2006	corresponding	from	corresponding	from
	index	index	index	index	index	quarter of	previous	quarter of	previous
						previous year	quarter	previous year	quarter
						%	%	%	%
Food	154.5	156.0	158.1	160.6	167.0	8.1	4.0	8.3	4.1
Alcohol and tobacco	227.5	230.1	231.5	235.3	237.3	4.3	0.8	3.6	0.9
Clothing and footwear	111.7	110.9	111.8	108.8	109.5	-2.0	0.6	-1.7	0.8
Housing	113.9	115.5	115.6	115.9	116.1	1.9	0.2	3.5	0.8
Household contents and services	121.4	122.3	123.3	122.7	123.5	1.7	0.7	1.4	0.8
Health	224.4	221.9	219.8	229.2	233.7	4.1	2.0	4.6	2.4
Transportation	148.3	153.9	153.1	155.5	160.8	8.4	3.4	7.7	3.4
Communication	110.4	109.6	108.8	109.3	109.4	-0.9	0.1	-0.9	0.1
Recreation	130.4	132.0	132.0	133.3	132.2	1.4	-0.8	1.5	-0.4
Education	234.7	234.8	235.3	246.4	246.4	5.0	—	5.8	—
Financial and insurance services(b)	100.0	100.2	102.2	101.5	102.8	2.8	1.3	2.2	1.2
<b>All groups</b>	<b>146.9</b>	<b>148.6</b>	<b>149.2</b>	<b>150.5</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.0.

(a) Unless otherwise specified, base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

### HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

September quarter 2005 saw the introduction of a new methodology for compiling the established house price index. A detailed discussion of the new methodology is provided in *Information Paper: Renovating the Established House Price Index* (cat. no. 6417.0) released on 30 November 2005. The new established house price index commenced from March quarter 2002 and has a reference base of 2003-04 = 100.0. A new weighting pattern for the project home price index was introduced in September quarter 2005 (see Explanatory Notes to cat. no. 6416.0).

Preliminary estimates show the price of established homes in Melbourne rose by 2.0% during the June quarter 2006. This followed a rise of 1.5% in the previous quarter. The weighted average of the eight capital cities showed a rise of 3.1% in established house prices in June quarter 2006. Project homes rose by 0.6% in Melbourne over the same period.

In the year ended June quarter 2006, established home prices in Melbourne rose by 5.5% while project home prices rose by 1.8%.

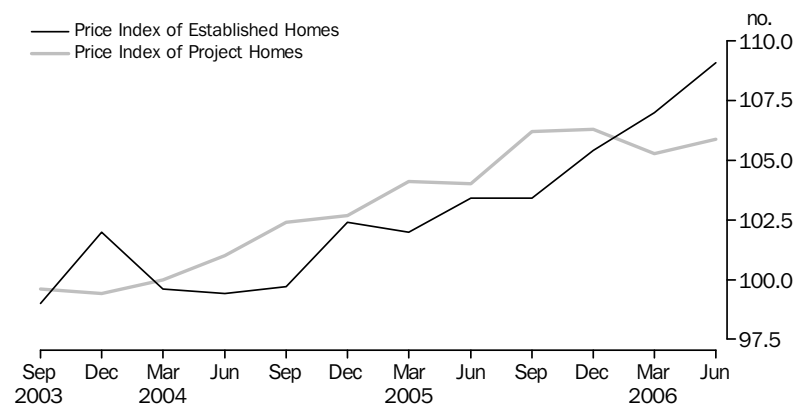


## CHAPTER 5. PRICE INDEXES *continued*

### HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

*continued*

### HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a), Melbourne



(a) Base of the index: 2003-04 = 100.

### HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a), Melbourne and Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities

	MELBOURNE				WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES			
	<i>Established homes</i>		<i>Project homes</i>		<i>Established homes</i>		<i>Project homes</i>	
	<i>Per cent change from previous period</i>		<i>Per cent change from previous period</i>		<i>Per cent change from previous period</i>		<i>Per cent change from previous period</i>	
	index	%	index	%	index	%	index	%
2003-04	100.0	11.2	100.0	4.0	100.0	15.5	100.0	7.4
2004-05	101.9	1.9	103.3	3.3	101.2	1.2	106.1	6.1
2005-06	106.2	4.3	105.9	2.5	104.8	3.5	110.3	4.0
2005								
March	102.0	-0.4	104.1	1.4	101.3	-0.4	107.1	1.6
June	103.4	1.4	104.0	-0.1	101.9	0.6	108.2	1.0
September	103.4	—	106.2	2.1	101.7	-0.2	109.1	0.8
December	r105.4	r1.9	106.3	0.1	r104.0	r2.3	110.0	0.8
2006								
March	p107.0	p1.5	105.3	-0.9	p105.1	p1.1	110.4	0.4
June	p109.1	p2.0	105.9	0.6	p108.4	p3.1	111.7	1.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

r revised

(a) Base of each index 2003-04 = 100.0.

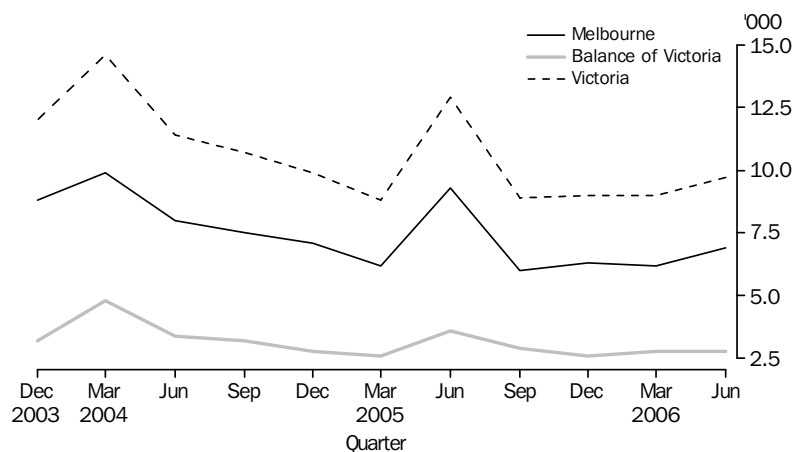
Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

## CHAPTER 6. CONSTRUCTION

### BUILDING APPROVALS

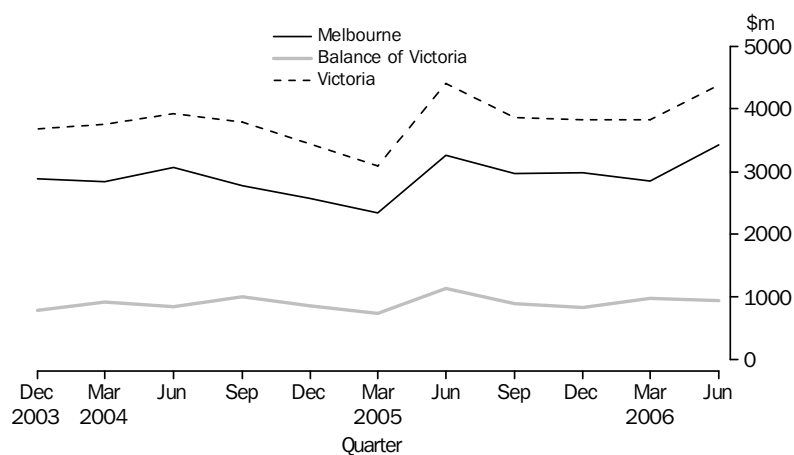
In June quarter 2006, the total number of new dwelling units approved in Victoria was 662 more than in the March quarter 2006, an increase of 7.3%. Over the same period, the number of new dwelling units approved in Melbourne MSR increased 10.7%, while in the Balance of Victoria MSR the increase was 0.1%.

### DWELLING UNITS APPROVALS



Value of new building approvals for Victoria were \$548.4 million higher in June quarter 2006 than in the previous quarter.

### VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVALS



## CHAPTER 6. CONSTRUCTION *continued*

### BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS(a)						VALUE OF APPROVALS					
	2005				2006		2005				2006	
	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Melbourne(b)</b>												
Banyule (C)	99	219	97	99	172	197	38.7	75.4	44.7	39.5	66.4	69.5
Bayside (C)	133	159	102	122	127	146	62.7	79.7	64.6	96.1	90.4	124.4
Boroondara (C)	214	217	160	247	196	331	101.2	168.1	109.4	116.2	179.1	155.3
Brimbank (C)	208	285	167	269	186	161	60.7	79.6	87.2	168.4	88.4	82.0
Cardinia (S)	202	308	280	291	230	272	48.3	62.6	65.5	56.5	53.6	63.0
Casey (C)	563	727	574	604	572	656	132.5	176.8	172.4	135.8	197.4	164.7
Darebin (C)	187	257	143	176	174	177	53.2	59.0	45.2	56.6	84.1	54.5
Frankston (C)	221	306	230	262	229	238	59.6	90.9	65.7	63.6	76.2	57.8
Glen Eira (C)	128	247	296	79	159	167	46.1	92.6	73.5	43.5	63.4	73.2
Greater Dandenong (C)	172	242	143	151	169	155	99.7	108.3	71.8	78.5	109.2	107.5
Hobsons Bay (C)	90	281	57	116	70	92	42.4	62.6	37.3	63.5	49.0	27.9
Hume (C)	375	461	378	342	248	317	99.7	119.7	173.3	223.2	129.6	136.8
Kingston (C)	153	161	162	196	150	142	89.4	79.1	88.3	76.2	45.3	69.0
Knox (C)	90	256	156	176	156	148	40.0	70.9	47.5	61.9	47.9	89.9
Manningham (C)	79	272	96	95	103	142	33.6	65.5	31.4	31.5	35.7	48.2
Maribyrnong (C)	84	174	124	109	118	246	37.6	45.4	55.5	39.0	46.9	48.7
Maroondah (C)	84	153	155	48	76	77	28.4	38.2	45.5	20.9	33.1	40.9
Melbourne (C)	728	811	26	105	45	182	279.2	472.7	528.4	368.3	302.6	885.2
Melton (S)	458	750	554	436	389	400	92.1	138.6	113.8	100.3	86.0	87.9
Monash (C)	200	265	194	181	193	197	114.8	116.9	102.9	124.7	97.7	113.8
Moonee Valley (C)	101	158	86	123	84	119	50.8	116.6	36.3	50.7	62.2	67.6
Moreland (C)	171	245	177	175	170	184	39.0	53.7	65.1	48.2	41.6	75.0
Mornington Peninsula (S)	342	517	318	324	297	353	138.3	160.5	108.9	154.6	125.9	163.2
Nillumbik (S)	51	71	58	60	72	50	19.4	25.4	20.5	23.5	33.6	19.0
Port Phillip (C)	59	154	89	164	246	120	92.5	69.2	89.3	126.0	173.3	100.9
Stonnington (C)	61	129	76	74	185	66	56.1	90.2	100.5	99.1	98.3	74.8
Whitehorse (C)	147	193	101	118	250	144	91.9	84.1	79.1	63.7	76.4	56.6
Whittlesea (C)	253	312	256	295	314	482	58.4	106.4	99.0	184.4	89.7	109.8
Wyndham (C)	455	682	523	594	646	670	127.8	182.3	237.6	134.1	155.8	155.1
Yarra (C)	55	163	72	167	27	48	50.8	116.4	45.9	97.8	45.1	43.4
Yarra Ranges (S)	108	146	141	125	137	171	53.8	54.8	59.0	39.4	60.4	63.2
<b>Barwon</b>												
Colac-Otway (S)	36	60	37	28	36	45	11.1	25.2	11.5	10.6	15.8	15.6
Golden Plains (S)	31	50	47	41	53	34	8.6	14.4	9.8	10.6	13.9	9.6
Greater Geelong (C)	404	484	386	320	327	402	112.8	236.0	147.7	107.1	121.6	157.9
Queenscliffe (B)	10	10	15	14	14	13	3.5	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.8	4.5
Surf Coast (S)	93	189	95	117	150	128	27.7	65.1	34.3	46.4	110.8	43.9
<b>Western District</b>												
Corangamite (S)	14	32	16	11	11	20	6.1	12.1	5.5	11.7	4.2	8.7
Glenelg (S)	28	30	18	19	35	14	7.1	6.6	8.9	6.2	15.2	9.2
Moyne (S)	25	31	22	29	23	23	8.7	9.1	6.1	6.9	10.4	12.2
Southern Grampians (S)	23	34	32	15	28	21	5.0	9.8	8.6	5.2	7.9	9.6
Warrnambool (C)	66	67	67	67	68	57	17.2	41.3	20.9	17.1	22.2	23.1
<b>Central Highlands</b>												
Ararat (RC)	12	20	9	12	10	14	5.0	8.4	11.3	2.7	3.8	6.5
Ballarat (C)	170	290	246	183	144	193	55.3	61.9	64.5	55.0	50.9	53.0
Hepburn (S)	33	36	31	19	46	22	7.7	7.7	7.4	5.4	12.8	5.1
Moorabool (S)	55	70	57	45	58	101	12.3	15.9	12.1	11.8	15.2	18.2
Pyrenees (S)	9	13	5	10	6	6	1.7	2.6	0.8	2.5	1.1	1.5

(a) Valued at \$10,000 and over. Excludes dwelling units created as a result of conversions or construction of non-residential buildings, but includes alterations and additions to all buildings.

(b) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

## CHAPTER 6. CONSTRUCTION *continued*

### BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area *continued*

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS(a)						VALUE OF APPROVALS					
	2005				2006		2005				2006	
	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wimmera												
Hindmarsh (S)	2	7	5	1	1	3	0.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.9
Horsham (RC)	44	52	36	41	29	34	20.2	12.3	11.8	12.4	7.8	7.8
Northern Grampians (S)	11	12	19	13	11	12	4.8	5.0	5.4	3.0	3.0	2.8
West Wimmera (S)	1	13	3	—	4	2	1.1	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.9	0.9
Yarriambiack (S)	3	4	3	—	4	2	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.2	1.3	4.1
Mallee												
Buloke (S)	3	2	10	2	3	9	0.8	0.5	1.8	1.2	1.4	3.1
Gannawarra (S)	8	19	18	5	10	10	2.8	6.0	5.2	2.7	3.5	2.7
Mildura (RC)	100	150	162	111	105	82	24.8	55.3	32.7	34.3	59.4	25.3
Swan Hill (RC)	17	25	34	28	28	19	9.2	10.6	7.9	7.6	8.0	6.5
Loddon												
Central Goldfields (S)	18	17	11	13	8	13	4.4	4.2	2.1	4.9	2.5	19.4
Greater Bendigo (C)	200	304	206	227	215	189	50.1	79.7	134.3	87.0	60.4	51.1
Loddon (S)	6	8	4	8	8	10	4.6	2.2	1.5	4.9	3.0	5.4
Macedon Ranges (S)	64	99	103	91	81	51	18.8	28.3	25.5	27.0	25.6	25.6
Mount Alexander (S)	26	30	32	22	31	40	6.5	7.6	8.9	15.3	10.2	10.2
Goulburn												
Benalla (RC)	29	20	39	29	19	29	12.3	6.0	11.8	6.4	5.6	5.5
Campaspe (S)	61	83	64	67	89	72	15.3	24.5	15.5	18.0	21.0	25.0
Greater Shepparton (C)	82	130	117	103	102	97	26.1	48.8	29.1	30.3	41.2	40.8
Mansfield (S)	20	49	26	28	40	29	5.7	10.8	6.3	7.6	10.7	9.9
Mitchell (S)	57	85	68	51	137	95	17.8	27.2	15.0	17.0	34.0	27.7
Moirā (S)	65	93	78	68	62	78	12.9	24.8	21.9	16.3	14.0	20.0
Murrindindi (S)	47	39	21	32	21	30	8.9	8.3	7.5	8.5	8.7	11.8
Strathbogie (S)	13	30	15	20	19	24	4.4	7.5	3.3	5.9	9.2	9.8
Ovens-Murray												
Alpine (S)	40	34	10	22	39	29	9.2	10.6	3.3	7.0	17.1	9.1
Indigo (S)	25	35	24	26	26	25	6.5	9.0	7.6	7.9	8.5	10.8
Towong (S)	6	5	2	7	5	2	1.9	1.8	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.5
Wangaratta (RC)	32	64	37	41	34	38	10.3	14.8	12.8	10.9	11.1	16.6
Wodonga (RC)	34	67	47	59	41	66	14.9	18.0	23.1	18.8	20.3	23.4
East Gippsland												
East Gippsland (S)	69	141	99	107	135	105	22.9	40.7	23.1	29.5	38.1	30.1
Wellington (S)	63	110	82	80	62	84	17.5	26.4	21.2	19.7	15.1	29.4
Gippsland(b)												
Bass Coast (S)	153	154	114	121	167	166	34.0	31.7	27.4	36.7	52.2	53.6
Baw Baw (S)	107	122	109	94	99	96	27.9	32.7	23.5	26.6	28.0	25.4
Latrobe (C)	91	135	153	103	98	107	39.7	38.8	29.6	34.2	25.3	29.4
South Gippsland (S)	57	55	67	62	56	80	14.2	16.7	19.0	18.3	14.3	19.0
Unincorporated Vic	9	—	1	18	22	1	3.2	1.6	0.8	10.6	9.8	1.8
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>8 843</b>	<b>12 930</b>	<b>8 893</b>	<b>8 953</b>	<b>9 010</b>	<b>9 672</b>	<b>3 083.9</b>	<b>4 399.7</b>	<b>3 863.0</b>	<b>3 822.6</b>	<b>3 827.4</b>	<b>4 375.8</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Valued at \$10,000 and over. Excludes dwelling units created as a result of conversions or construction of non-residential buildings, but includes alterations and additions to all buildings.

(b) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

## CHAPTER 6. CONSTRUCTION *continued*

### ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The total value of engineering work done during June quarter 2006 was \$1,921.4m, an increase of 3.8% from March quarter 2006. The overall rise in June quarter 2006 was mainly due to an increase in the value of work done for Telecommunications (\$95.4m) and Roads, highways and subdivisions (\$63.3m).

### ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, By Type—Victoria: **Original**

	Roads, highways and subdivisions	Bridges, railways and harbours	Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	Tele- communi- cations	Heavy industry	Recreation and other	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED								
2003–04	1 259.2	419.3	1 171.9	326.5	769.0	312.5	324.6	4 583.0
2004–05	4 299.5	134.8	1 345.0	299.4	815.0	1 358.8	492.0	8 744.5
2005–06	2 328.0	279.1	728.5	348.2	1 098.2	443.8	769.5	5 995.3
2005								
March	3 032.8	^ 34.6	504.5	^ r66.2	182.2	387.0	^ 112.4	r4 319.7
June	^ 518.2	^ 25.7	241.5	^ 62.4	234.2	*46.7	^ 127.3	1 256.0
September	^ r306.2	28.6	198.0	*r85.0	219.0	322.8	^ 143.8	r1 303.4
December	781.0	*122.6	224.3	^ 106.5	225.9	*r29.6	^ r252.0	r1 741.8
2006								
March	^ 717.9	*96.3	166.7	^ 69.9	279.7	43.9	^ 234.8	1 609.2
June	^ 523.0	*31.6	139.5	^ 86.7	373.7	*47.6	^ 138.9	1 340.9
VALUE OF WORK DONE								
2003–04	1 285.1	483.7	1 090.1	370.6	731.5	698.0	324.3	4 983.3
2004–05	1 871.8	626.0	1 195.2	354.2	857.1	589.7	417.4	5 911.3
2005–06	2 591.0	427.9	1 040.8	377.0	1 102.9	1 280.2	586.2	7 405.9
2005								
March	566.3	144.2	346.7	^ r68.1	196.7	163.2	^ 86.7	r1 571.8
June	589.6	191.0	302.4	^ 101.5	236.2	181.6	^ 112.6	1 714.8
September	r473.9	120.4	342.6	^ 80.2	227.6	223.5	^ 125.3	r1 593.6
December	630.3	128.9	299.9	^ 110.6	229.3	r460.8	^ r180.6	r2 040.4
2006								
March	711.7	89.5	202.3	^ 84.9	275.3	331.7	^ 155.1	1 850.6
June	775.0	89.1	196.0	^ 101.3	370.7	264.2	^ 125.1	1 921.4
VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE								
2003–04	291.7	512.1	549.3	78.2	57.7	157.3	12.2	1 658.7
2004–05	2 770.3	278.3	817.7	133.5	35.0	946.9	10.9	4 992.5
2005–06	2 330.1	169.9	390.6	171.9	17.2	315.9	28.2	3 423.7
2005								
March	2 808.8	401.5	657.9	112.2	36.8	1 100.6	*27.3	r5 145.0
June	2 770.3	278.3	817.7	133.5	35.0	946.9	^ 10.9	4 992.5
September	r2 554.5	194.2	560.6	114.2	27.9	1 070.3	*16.3	r4 538.0
December	2 687.1	^ 218.3	495.0	143.9	^ 22.5	r619.4	*r60.4	r4 246.7
2006								
March	2 623.6	^ 257.8	457.5	138.1	*29.5	469.9	*82.2	4 058.5
June	2 330.1	169.9	390.6	171.9	^ 17.2	315.9	*28.2	3 423.7

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

r revised

Source: Engineering Construction Activity (cat. no. 8762.0).

\* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

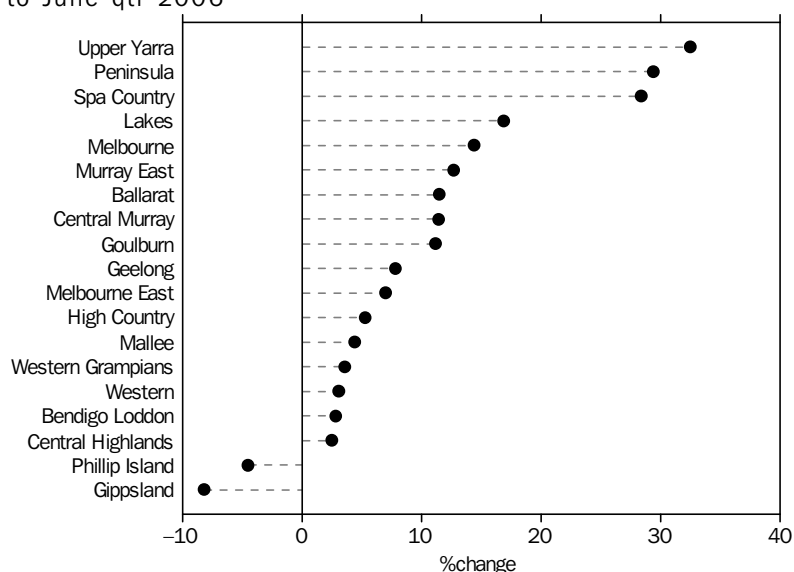
## CHAPTER 7. TOURISM

### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

In June quarter 2006, total takings from tourist accommodation in Victoria were \$281.6m, an increase of 12.9% over June quarter 2005. The Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victoria's accommodation takings (78.0%).

The highest growth in accommodation takings between June quarter 2005 and June quarter 2006 occurred in the Upper Yarra (32.5%), followed by the Peninsula (29.4%) and Spa Country (28.4%) Tourism Regions. Over the same period, the only declines in accommodation takings occurred in Gippsland (-8.2%) and Phillip Island (-4.5%).

TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Per cent Change—June qtr 2005 to June qtr 2006



## CHAPTER 7. TOURISM *continued*

### TOURIST

#### ACCOMMODATION *continued*

#### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, By Tourism Region—June quarter 2006

##### HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS

	Room occupancy rate	Guest nights occupied	Guest arrivals	Average length of stay	Takings from accommodation
	%	'000	'000	days	\$'000
Melbourne(a)	70.7	2 356.6	989.1	2.4	219 671
Wimmera	np	np	np	np	np
Mallee	54.8	104.0	58.7	1.8	5 528
Western	49.1	142.8	89.6	1.6	8 388
Western Grampians	57.2	41.3	29.7	1.4	2 433
Bendigo Loddon	55.8	68.7	42.1	1.6	4 283
Peninsula	41.2	50.5	28.6	1.8	3 677
Central Murray	52.1	46.4	28.4	1.6	2 436
Goulburn	49.7	55.1	34.1	1.6	3 406
High Country	38.0	129.7	77.5	1.7	6 547
Lakes	39.8	47.6	26.4	1.8	2 507
Gippsland	38.9	56.1	35.4	1.6	3 213
Melbourne East	38.7	29.0	17.8	1.6	2 851
Geelong	51.0	66.4	39.2	1.7	4 662
Macedon	np	np	np	np	np
Spa Country	53.1	12.1	6.9	1.7	1 644
Ballarat	48.9	84.6	48.1	1.8	4 224
Central Highlands	34.9	18.4	11.3	1.6	833
Upper Yarra	27.1	12.8	6.4	2.0	1 507
Murray East	46.2	33.2	19.8	1.7	1 573
Phillip Island	34.8	24.2	12.0	2.0	1 250
Victoria	61.1	3 390.3	1 609.2	2.1	281 640

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

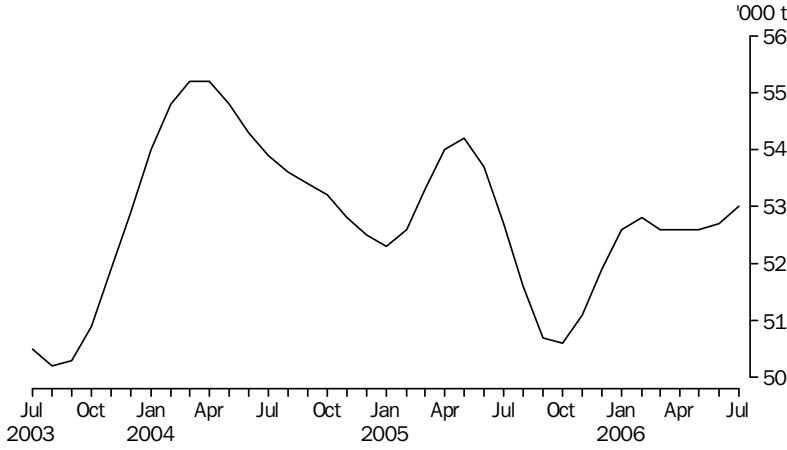
Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Victoria (cat. no. 8635.2.55.001).

# CHAPTER 8. AGRICULTURE

## LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND MEAT PRODUCTION

Between July 2005 and July 2006, the trend estimate for total meat production for Victoria rose by 0.5% from 52,717.5 tonnes to 52,964.5 tonnes. There were increases in lamb (14.8%) and pigmeat (9.1%) production but decreases in mutton (8.1%), veal (5.9%) and beef (5.0%) production over the period.

TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria



Trend estimates for lamb and pig slaughterings rose by 11.4% and 9.0% respectively between July 2005 and July 2006, while slaughterings of calves, sheep and cattle fell by 8.3%, 6.5% and 1.1% respectively.



## CHAPTER 8. AGRICULTURE *continued*

### LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND MEAT PRODUCTION: All Series

	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS					MEAT (CARCASS WEIGHT)				
	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Beef</i>	<i>Veal</i>	<i>Mutton</i>	<i>Lamb</i>	<i>Pigmeat</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
ORIGINAL										
<b>2005</b>										
July	114.9	60.7	251.7	591.9	59.9	27 574.7	1 152.8	4 699.3	11 976.9	4 488.7
August	99.2	119.7	251.5	537.3	64.5	23 764.2	2 240.8	4 742.9	10 695.0	4 888.3
September	98.4	96.7	288.0	625.8	57.5	23 249.4	1 882.5	5 579.5	12 255.8	4 275.9
October	119.8	50.7	302.1	641.2	59.7	29 543.3	997.7	6 003.8	12 608.4	4 340.8
November	117.4	16.3	371.5	668.0	67.6	29 074.7	399.4	7 519.5	13 062.3	4 797.0
December	118.9	6.7	333.6	638.3	64.9	28 334.3	157.5	6 594.2	12 511.9	4 447.3
<b>2006</b>										
January	113.5	7.0	359.0	604.9	64.1	27 228.0	172.1	6 688.0	12 244.1	4 577.9
February	120.9	8.9	357.7	636.4	61.0	29 390.3	204.6	6 657.6	13 091.8	4 480.6
March	132.9	21.0	356.7	663.6	70.2	31 855.0	459.6	6 653.3	13 659.0	5 106.7
April	110.0	31.9	268.1	619.0	59.2	25 831.2	646.5	4 886.2	12 777.9	4 233.0
May	118.2	39.6	321.2	699.0	79.6	27 740.8	807.2	5 708.9	14 330.0	5 997.7
June	117.4	45.9	260.9	688.2	69.6	27 725.1	890.7	4 829.2	14 235.5	5 381.8
July	104.4	53.0	244.5	668.9	68.3	24 848.7	1 058.6	4 500.4	13 860.8	5 000.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
<b>2005</b>										
July	126.7	42.7	337.7	637.1	62.2	30 580.8	836.3	6 482.7	12 882.9	4 580.5
August	105.9	39.6	307.7	600.9	62.4	25 909.2	822.4	5 700.4	12 154.4	4 662.3
September	102.0	41.0	317.5	631.3	60.6	23 913.6	820.7	6 123.8	12 456.3	4 434.5
October	116.8	42.3	278.4	608.6	62.9	28 586.8	842.7	5 225.6	12 105.0	4 525.5
November	110.3	41.9	323.9	606.1	65.9	27 726.4	792.3	6 236.4	12 028.1	4 680.1
December	128.6	37.5	321.2	619.6	64.4	29 406.6	661.7	6 078.0	12 209.8	4 625.6
<b>2006</b>										
January	115.9	41.4	312.3	639.7	68.1	27 591.7	704.2	5 948.8	12 641.4	4 931.3
February	118.2	55.1	307.5	662.2	66.8	28 861.7	841.7	5 770.4	13 442.2	5 003.4
March	120.2	58.4	318.6	624.9	65.9	28 321.6	1 111.4	6 057.1	12 799.1	4 915.0
April	115.2	47.8	297.8	642.6	63.8	27 651.6	882.5	5 605.9	13 325.3	4 433.4
May	111.2	39.8	304.1	661.4	68.0	26 177.6	788.2	5 635.7	13 435.0	5 087.9
June	113.1	39.2	303.0	687.8	67.7	26 901.9	810.8	5 855.1	14 147.6	5 128.7
July	114.2	36.9	325.3	704.8	69.0	27 702.2	765.9	6 137.2	14 634.3	5 069.2
TREND										
<b>2005</b>										
July	114.2	42.0	332.8	617.7	62.3	28 422.5	857.2	6 411.8	12 411.0	4 615.0
August	111.2	41.2	323.6	617.0	62.0	27 608.8	841.6	6 173.8	12 373.4	4 569.1
September	110.2	40.3	314.3	615.5	62.3	27 115.9	808.9	5 962.3	12 285.2	4 542.7
October	111.5	40.1	309.1	616.3	63.3	27 118.5	776.9	5 856.6	12 229.9	4 578.9
November	114.7	41.4	308.6	619.5	64.4	27 563.6	764.6	5 859.2	12 264.9	4 652.2
December	117.7	43.9	310.8	624.1	65.4	28 129.5	776.9	5 904.0	12 393.8	4 727.7
<b>2006</b>										
January	119.3	46.7	312.3	629.8	66.0	28 455.5	808.3	5 922.3	12 591.4	4 788.7
February	119.1	48.7	311.5	636.8	66.3	28 369.9	845.9	5 891.6	12 844.4	4 832.5
March	117.5	49.0	309.3	645.2	66.3	27 951.5	873.5	5 839.4	13 120.5	4 862.9
April	115.7	47.5	307.4	654.9	66.5	27 568.5	880.1	5 800.7	13 406.9	4 894.2
May	114.3	44.8	307.3	665.9	66.9	27 278.9	864.9	5 803.1	13 698.8	4 938.6
June	113.1	41.8	308.7	677.7	67.4	27 055.4	839.6	5 837.5	13 991.0	4 992.3
July	112.9	38.5	311.1	688.3	67.9	26 991.9	806.6	5 889.3	14 243.4	5 033.3

Source: Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0).

## CHAPTER 8. AGRICULTURE *continued*

### OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (a)

	2005				2006	
	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
<b>Milk</b>						
Factory intake ( <i>million litres</i> )	1 616.7	1 147.1	1 556.1	r2 310.3	1 545.5	1 171.1
Market sales by factories(b) ( <i>million litres</i> )	117.4	122.2	r125.2	r121.8	r121.9	127.0
<b>Milk products</b>						
Cheese ( <i>tonnes</i> )	r84 903	r72 872	r69 588	r101 829	r80 498	85 771
Whole milk powder(c) ( <i>tonnes</i> )	32 602	19 671	28 121	r65 100	r41 427	17 642
Skim milk/buttermilk powder ( <i>tonnes</i> )	r43 963	r24 133	r53 745	r82 366	r39 944	31 311
Butter/butteroil ( <i>tonnes</i> )	r28 873	r18 709	r23 512	r37 678	r26 321	19 572
<b>Wool receivals</b>						
Original ( <i>tonnes</i> )	28 550	26 120	29 417	36 097	30 607	23 261
Seasonally Adjusted ( <i>tonnes</i> )	30 266	34 872	29 310	27 798	32 363	30 757
Trend(d) ( <i>tonnes</i> )	30 838	31 574	30 724	29 875	30 247	31 320
<b>Live sheep</b>						
Quantity ( <i>number</i> )	72 115	51 940	98 867	163 786	61 683	158 493
Gross Weight ( <i>tonnes</i> )	4 164	3 834	5 132	9 009	3 597	7 691
<b>Chicken slaughtered</b>						
Original ('000)	30 463.9	31 025.2	29 610.1	31 130.2	30 892.3	30 687.6
Seasonally Adjusted ('000)	30 213.8	31 204.3	30 719.3	30 326.1	30 799.4	30 860.6
Trend(d) ('000)	30 533.4	30 747.4	30 745.1	30 640.0	30 653.1	30 814.8
<b>Chicken meat</b>						
Original ( <i>tonnes</i> )	54 924	58 058	50 901	54 125	54 226	56 196
Seasonally Adjusted ( <i>tonnes</i> )	54 955	57 801	53 404	52 557	54 175	55 895
Trend(d) ( <i>tonnes</i> )	55 836	55 717	54 375	53 551	53 963	55 287

r revised

(a) Original series.

(b) Includes processed cheese.

(c) Data from September quarter 2001 onwards are for Australia. For confidentiality reasons, state data are no longer available. The majority of whole milk powder production occurs in Victoria.

(d) Trend estimates for the most recent quarters are subject to revision when data for the subsequent quarters become available.

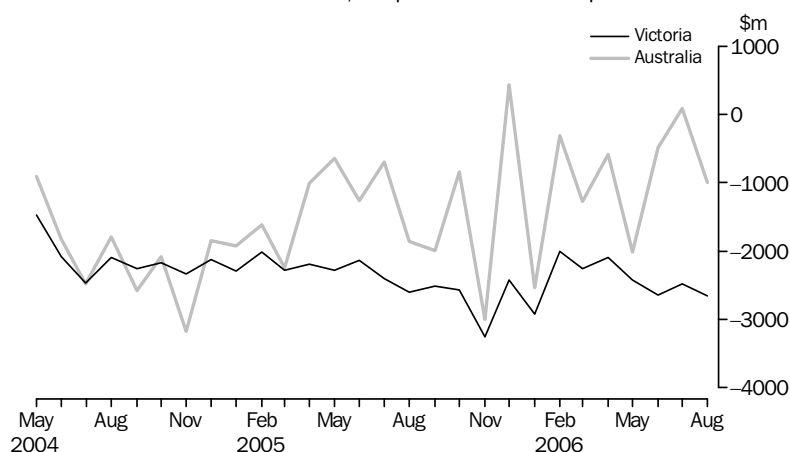
## CHAPTER 9. TRADE

### BALANCE OF TRADE

The value of Victoria's exports in August 2006 was 25.3% higher than in August 2005, while the value of imports rose 10.3%. Victoria's overall net trade position declined by \$52m or 2.0%.

At the national level, imports were 10.6% higher in August 2006 than in August 2005, while exports (including re-exports) were up 19.5%.

### NET TRADE PERFORMANCE, Exports minus Imports



### BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

	VICTORIA(a)			AUSTRALIA			Victorian exports as a proportion of Australia	Victorian imports as a proportion of Australia
	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%
2003-04	18 012	40 727	-22 715	109 049	130 997	-21 947	16.5	31.1
2004-05	18 513	45 140	-26 627	126 823	149 469	-22 646	14.6	30.2
2005-06	18 927	49 035	-30 109	152 390	167 554	-15 163	12.4	29.3
2005								
June	1 631	3 771	-2 140	11 583	12 845	-1 262	14.1	29.4
July	1 482	3 885	-2 402	12 268	12 965	-697	12.1	30.0
August	1 440	4 043	-2 602	11 904	13 760	-1 856	12.1	29.4
September	1 665	4 174	-2 509	11 744	13 733	-1 989	14.2	30.4
October	1 656	4 224	-2 567	12 527	13 366	-840	13.2	31.6
November	1 546	4 802	-3 256	12 131	15 129	-2 998	12.7	31.7
December	1 667	r4 093	r-2 425	r14 018	r13 590	r428	11.9	30.1
2006								
January	1 164	r4 089	r-2 925	r10 808	r13 348	r-2 540	10.8	30.6
February	r1 536	r3 537	r-2 001	r12 358	r12 674	r-316	r12.4	27.9
March	r1 793	r4 053	r-2 260	r13 150	r14 424	r-1 273	r13.6	28.1
April	r1 608	r3 706	r-2 098	r13 422	r14 006	r-584	12.0	26.5
May	r1 761	r4 184	r-2 423	r13 431	r15 446	r-2 015	r13.1	r27.1
June	1 607	4 248	-2 641	14 628	15 112	-484	11.0	28.1
July	1 622	4 095	-2 473	14 278	14 189	89	11.4	28.9
August	1 804	4 458	-2 654	14 225	15 220	-994	12.7	29.3

r revised

(a) Victorian imports are those imported goods released from Customs control within Victoria. Victorian exports are those whose final stage of production or manufacture occurred within Victoria.

Source: International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0); ABS data available on request, Merchandise Exports and Merchandise Imports Collection; ABS data available on request.

## CHAPTER 9. TRADE *continued*

### TRADE BY COMMODITY

For the year ending August 2006, Victoria's merchandise exports rose by \$1,141m (6.2%) in comparison with the year ending August 2005. The main items that contributed to this rise were increases in exports of Machinery and transport equipment (\$394m) and Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (\$306m). The only fall in exports was recorded for Miscellaneous manufactured articles (-\$125m), while exports of Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes were steady.

Over the same period, the total value of Victoria's merchandise imports increased by \$4,296m (9.5%), with increases recorded in all of the major import commodity categories except Crude materials, inedible (except fuels) and Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material. The largest increases were in Machinery and transport equipment (\$1,700m) and Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (\$1,350m).

### INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE(a), By Commodity(b)(c)

	AUGUST YEAR 2004 .....		AUGUST YEAR 2005 .....		AUGUST YEAR 2006 .....	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
0 Food and live animals(d)	4 985	1 669	4 918	1 901	5 071	2 070
1 Beverages and tobacco(d)(e)	465	233	619	259	702	310
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels(d)(e)	1 745	676	1 687	701	1 737	682
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials(d)	1 173	2 428	803	3 532	958	4 882
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(d)(e)	113	119	103	125	103	182
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s(d)(e)	1 346	4 205	1 562	4 391	1 637	4 661
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(d)(e)	2 422	5 357	2 508	5 652	2 814	5 635
7 Machinery and transport equipment(d)(e)	3 829	18 932	4 070	19 717	4 464	21 417
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(d)(e)	1 239	6 753	1 083	7 267	958	7 819
9 Commodities and transactions merchandise trade, n.e.c.(f)						
97 Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	27	6	12	7	61	12
98 Combined confidential items of trade	856	1 357	700	1 806	702	1 984
Other Section 9	211	7	220	7	222	8
Total Section 9	1 094	1 370	933	1 820	984	2 004
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 411</b>	<b>41 743</b>	<b>18 288</b>	<b>45 365</b>	<b>19 429</b>	<b>49 661</b>

(a) Victorian imports are those imported goods released from Customs control within Victoria. Victorian exports are those whose final stage of production or manufacture occurred within Victoria.

(b) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

(c) Any discrepancies between sums of the component items and totals are due to rounding.

(d) Excludes import commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in Section 9.

(e) Excludes export commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in Section 9.

(f) Includes export and import commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction.

Source: Merchandise Exports and Merchandise Imports Collection; ABS data available on request.

## CHAPTER 9. TRADE *continued*

### MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS

### INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE(a)(b), By Major Trading Partners

	AUGUST YEAR 2004 .....		AUGUST YEAR 2005 .....		AUGUST YEAR 2006 .....	
	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Belgium	53	421	53	422	53	527
Brazil	30	189	45	251	59	286
Canada	199	424	214	565	238	470
China	1 989	5 516	1 810	6 395	1 752	7 589
Fiji	129	77	127	78	141	69
Finland	12	218	18	258	11	240
France	107	2 369	94	1 077	118	1 844
Germany	485	3 298	485	3 493	395	3 215
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	522	384	502	325	564	396
India	213	388	198	440	252	466
Indonesia	427	802	470	1 025	536	955
Italy	249	1 365	215	1 439	275	1 425
Japan	1 665	4 940	1 723	5 058	1 710	4 873
Korea, Republic of	908	1 198	1 000	1 409	1 193	1 548
Malaysia	452	1 127	463	1 407	455	1 622
Mexico	111	149	165	323	183	341
Netherlands	114	425	141	442	147	455
New Zealand	2 107	1 941	2 413	2 182	2 139	2 179
Pakistan	44	81	96	67	65	71
Papua New Guinea	111	43	142	74	151	54
Philippines	307	212	271	228	241	206
Saudi Arabia	949	211	803	59	1 066	166
Singapore	524	1 039	533	1 500	620	2 404
South Africa	194	370	287	431	284	480
Sweden	48	460	66	543	90	794
Switzerland	42	326	47	352	68	384
Taiwan	644	997	518	1 175	571	1 193
Thailand	448	1 001	486	1 206	602	1 438
United Kingdom	564	1 676	592	1 571	697	1 635
United States of America	2 020	6 446	1 875	6 915	1 830	7 138
Other and unknown	2 745	3 649	2 437	4 655	2 925	5 196
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>18 411</b>	<b>41 743</b>	<b>18 288</b>	<b>45 365</b>	<b>19 429</b>	<b>49 661</b>

(a) Victorian imports are those imported goods released from Customs control within Victoria. Victorian exports are those whose final stage of production or manufacture occurred within Victoria.

(b) The list of countries in this table reflects the volume of trade with Victoria.

(c) Any other discrepancies between sums of component items and the total are due to rounding.

Source: Merchandise Exports and Merchandise Imports Collections; ABS data available on request.

# CHAPTER 10. ENVIRONMENT

## AIR QUALITY

The Air Quality Index compiled by the Victorian Environment Protection Authority measures the concentration of various pollutants relative to the levels at which they may cause harm. The index is available for four areas in the Port Phillip Region (East, West, City and Geelong) and the Latrobe Valley.

The Visibility Pollutant Index is an indicator of visibility reduction. Visibility incidents are generally higher during cooler months of Autumn and Winter (from May to September), whereas ozone values are generally higher during warmer months of Spring and Summer (from November to February).

## CHAPTER 10. ENVIRONMENT *continued*

### AIR QUALITY(a)

	PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH OZONE POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL(b)(c)								PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH VISIBILITY POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL							
	2004				2005				2004				2005			
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>West(d)</b>																
Very Good	62	88	88	47	52	81	72	29	69	55	67	65	68	52	70	77
Good	37	12	12	50	40	19	28	69	27	34	23	25	27	27	27	19
Fair	—	—	—	3	8	—	—	2	2	7	10	8	4	14	3	3
Poor	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	5	—	1
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<b>East(d)</b>																
Very Good	57	88	90	48	51	78	75	34	66	32	40	57	57	29	45	69
Good	42	12	10	49	40	22	25	64	31	44	42	40	31	37	36	27
Fair	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	2	1	18	14	2	9	12	18	3
Poor	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	1	2	16	1	1
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	7	—	—
<b>City(d)</b>																
Very Good	91	98	99	77	74	99	98	75	84	64	70	66	68	51	73	91
Good	8	2	1	23	26	1	2	25	13	29	27	31	22	24	24	9
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	3	1	9	20	2	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	5	—	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<b>Geelong(d)</b>																
Very Good	86	97	89	67	68	81	78	63	86	68	73	80	76	55	81	91
Good	13	3	11	29	30	19	22	37	13	24	23	20	17	40	18	8
Fair	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	8	2	—	3	3	2	1
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<b>Latrobe Valley(d)</b>																
Very Good	65	90	71	60	71	89	91	67	70	26	27	85	80	19	30	86
Good	35	10	29	40	28	11	9	33	27	37	48	13	13	41	45	12
Fair	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	21	21	2	2	21	22	2
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	2	—	2	12	3	—
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	2	8	—	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) reports air quality as an index for any given pollutant as its concentration expressed as a percentage of the relevant standard. It enables easy interpretation of whether the pollutant is at a level which may cause harm. An index value of 100 means the pollutant is currently at a concentration equal to the National Environment Protection Measure (Air NEPM) or State Environment Protection Policy (The Air Environment) (SEPP) standard levels (levels designed to protect human health and the environment). Indexes are calculated separately for each measured pollutant: Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulfur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Fine Particulates (PM10), Visibility (Airborne Particle Index). For each station, the daily pollutant indexes are the maximum index values for that day. Note that not all pollutants are measured at each station. The EPA also calculates an overall Air Quality Index, which amalgamates each pollutant index into an overall measure of air quality at each station.
- (b) Data have been provided for the Ozone and Visibility (or Airborne Particle) Indexes as these are the dominant pollutants and are widely measured across the EPA network. It should also be noted that meteorological conditions are a major determinant on the incidence of elevated pollutant levels. Hence significant daily, seasonal and annual variations can be expected in air quality. For more information on Air Quality, see the EPA web site, <<http://www.epa.vic.gov.au>>.
- (c) The index is converted into a qualitative scale with five commonly understood terms. Very Good (0–33), Good (34–66) and Fair (67–99) represent measurements within the standards, while Poor (100–149) and Very Poor (150+) represent measurements exceeding the standards.
- (d) For reporting purposes the Port Phillip Region (PPR) has been divided into 4 regions: East, West, City and Geelong. Air monitoring stations assigned to each region are: East– Alphington, Brighton, Box Hill, Dandenong, Mooroolbark; City – RMIT, Richmond; West – Footscray, Melton, Point Cook, Paisley; Geelong – Point Henry, Geelong South. In addition, the Latrobe Valley has stations at Moe and Traralgon. The regional index is considered to be the maximum of the station indexes calculated within each particular region. The daily index reported for a region is the maximum region index recorded each day.

Source: Environment Protection Authority, Victoria.

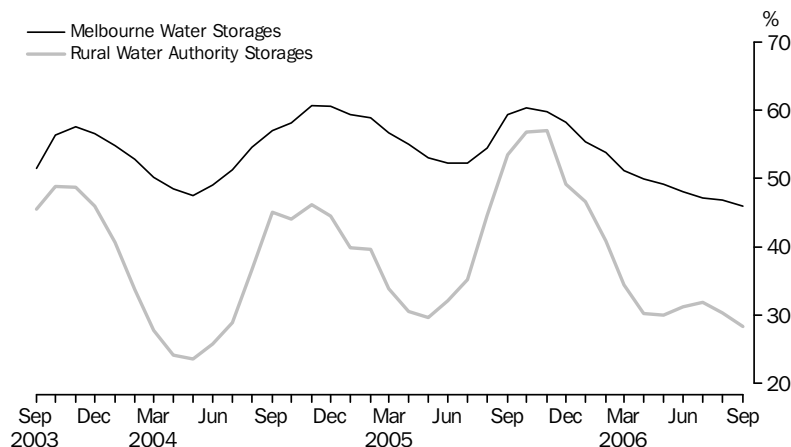
## CHAPTER 10. ENVIRONMENT *continued*

### WATER RESOURCES

At the end of September 2006, Victoria's water storages were only 31.3% full. This was 2.3% of capacity below levels in August 2006, and 25.5% lower than in September 2005.

Melbourne's water storage levels at the end of September 2006 were at 45.9% of capacity. This was 0.9% less than in August 2006 and 13.4% lower than in September 2005. Rural water storages held 28.4% of their capacity at the end of September 2006, 1.9% of capacity lower than in August 2006, and 25.0% below levels in September 2005.

### WATER STORAGE VOLUMES, Percent of Capacity—Monthly



### WATER STORAGES, By River Basin, Victoria

	CAPACITY AT FULL SERVICE LEVEL	STORAGE LEVELS AT END OF MONTH (PER CENT OF CAPACITY)						CHANGE (PERCENT OF CAPACITY)	
	2006	2005			2006			2006	
	Sep	Jul	Aug	Sep	Jul	Aug	Sep	in last month	in last year
	ML							%	%
Goulburn	3 833 500	31.0	41.2	49.5	24.1	24.0	22.1	-1.9	-27.4
Broken	405 000	32.3	43.0	50.8	32.3	32.1	30.7	-1.4	-20.1
Campaspe	387 060	10.8	13.6	16.0	7.6	7.4	6.7	-0.7	-9.3
Loddon	284 300	28.7	32.8	34.4	22.8	22.9	23.3	0.4	-11.1
Murray	7 113 210	44.4	55.1	68.6	46.5	42.0	38.6	-3.4	-30.0
Ovens	37 500	76.2	86.1	78.0	50.8	65.2	74.4	9.2	-3.6
Werribee	68 999	32.2	33.6	35.1	15.7	15.5	15.9	0.4	-19.2
Maribymong	25 368	14.2	15.0	15.6	7.1	6.9	6.7	-0.2	-8.9
Glenelg/Wimmera	746 560	9.4	8.6	8.7	7.2	6.8	6.6	-0.2	-2.0
Thomson/Latrobe	1 466 200	50.7	56.1	61.6	41.8	41.2	40.6	-0.6	-21.0
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>14 367 697</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-25.5</b>
Total volume of water									
In Melbourne Water storages(a)	1 772 500	52.2	54.4	59.3	47.2	46.8	45.9	-0.9	-13.4
In rural water authority storages(b)	9 743 092	35.2	44.6	53.5	31.9	30.3	28.4	-1.9	-25.0

(a) The total volume in Melbourne Water storages is calculated as the sum of volumes in store in Thomson, Upper Yarra, O'Shannassy, Maroondah, Sugarloaf, Yan Yean, Greenvale, Silvan and Cardinia (Tarago and Devil Bend are excluded).

(b) The total volume in rural water authority storages is calculated (as an approximation) as the sum of volumes in store for all listed storages, minus the volume in Thomson reservoir, minus half of the volume stored in the Murray Basin.

Source: Department of Sustainability and Environment web site, <<http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/vro>>.



## CHAPTER 11. ROAD

### ROAD CONDITION

Measures of road condition include roughness, rutting and cracking. Roughness less than 110nm (NAASRA roughness measure), is considered acceptable for non-metropolitan roads. Municipalities outside Melbourne with the highest percentages of rough main roads in 2004-05 were Strathbogie (18.7%), Yarriambiack (17.8%) and Pyrenees (17.6%). The lowest percentages were found in Queenscliffe (0.0%), Warrnambool (2.1%) and Alpine (3.2%), however the first two municipalities each have less than 10 kilometres of main roads. Other municipalities with low percentages were Mildura (3.6%), Moyne and Glenelg (each with 3.7%).

With lower travel speeds in urban areas, roughness less than 140nm is considered acceptable for metropolitan roads. Municipalities within Melbourne with the highest percentages of rough main roads in 2004-05 were Yarra (12.5%), Hobsons Bay (10.4%) and Melbourne (9.1%). The lowest percentages were in Docklands (0.0%), Casey (1.8%) and Whittlesea (2.1%), however the first municipality has less than 1 kilometre of main roads.

## CHAPTER 11. ROAD *continued*

### CONDITION OF MAIN ROADS(a), By Local Government Area—2004-05

	Total length of main roads	ROUGHNESS		Percent with rut depth greater than 10mm(b)	Percent with cracking	Distressed length(c)
		Greater than 110nm	Greater than 140nm			
Local Government Area	km	%	%	%	%	km
Melbourne(d)						
Banyule (C)	44.6	12.0	3.5	6	12.7	0.8
Bayside (C)	41.9	15.1	4.3	13	17.5	4.5
Boroondara (C)	75.4	23.6	7.8	16	26.3	10.9
Brimbank (C)	65.5	20.9	5.7	15	14.6	6.4
Cardinia (S)	183.9	11.6	4.5	24	9.2	20.7
Casey (C)	95.4	6.2	1.8	13	8.9	6.7
Darebin (C)	40.1	14.0	5.2	10	28.7	4.1
Docklands (Authority)	0.3	36.0	—	18	5.7	0.1
Frankston (C)	27.1	8.5	3.8	11	7.9	1.4
Glen Eira (C)	31.2	11.9	4.5	13	26.0	4.1
Greater Dandenong (C)	43.9	8.6	3.0	8	15.7	3.5
Hobsons Bay (C)	45.2	24.6	10.4	14	28.0	6.9
Hume (C)	122.6	8.6	2.2	15	11.8	8.6
Kingston (C)	64.1	9.0	3.6	9	15.3	4.8
Knox (C)	71.6	13.7	3.8	18	14.3	13.3
Manningham (C)	71.7	22.1	7.9	19	13.3	11.6
Maribyrnong (C)	25.9	23.1	8.7	11	24.3	2.4
Maroondah (C)	41.0	14.1	5.3	11	12.0	3.5
Melbourne (C)(e)	41.0	24.1	9.1	14	21.2	4.4
Melton (S)	46.3	12.7	3.1	18	6.8	2.9
Monash (C)	62.7	14.8	4.1	13	17.8	9.4
Moonee Valley (C)	46.1	17.3	4.5	11	20.1	4.2
Moreland (C)	46.2	17.0	4.8	12	25.9	4.3
Mornington Peninsula (S)	180.6	10.0	2.5	15	5.8	7.3
Nillumbik (S)	96.0	11.3	3.4	15	6.0	1.8
Port Phillip (C)	37.0	10.5	3.4	14	21.3	4.3
Stonnington (C)	46.9	19.2	7.1	22	48.2	13.0
Whitehorse (C)	53.9	15.8	5.8	10	14.9	3.5
Whittlesea (C)	124.7	8.3	2.1	11	12.2	7.4
Wyndham (C)	80.3	17.7	6.4	19	16.9	10.3
Yarra (C)	26.4	30.0	12.5	15	21.2	2.8
Yarra Ranges (S)	301.1	23.0	7.3	25	8.6	21.8
Barwon						
Colac-Otway (S)	317.3	5.0	1.0	34	3.1	13.5
Golden Plains (S)	194.6	5.6	0.9	15	2.5	4.6
Greater Geelong (C)	233.8	9.9	2.8	18	7.5	15.5
Queenscliffe (B)	2.3	—	—	10	16.6	0.1
Surf Coast (S)	107.1	11.8	2.2	26	2.4	4.3
Western District						
Corangamite (S)	423.8	7.5	2.0	29	5.7	35.0
Glenelg (S)	352.0	3.7	0.8	25	3.6	16.2
Moyne (S)	364.6	3.7	0.8	24	6.3	36.4
Southern Grampians (S)	311.9	5.0	0.9	17	4.2	15.9
Warrnambool (C)	9.7	2.1	—	16	4.1	0.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Roughness <140nm is considered acceptable for metropolitan roads. Roughness <110nm is considered acceptable for non-metropolitan roads.

(b) Rut depth is defined as the maximum gap under a 3.0m straight edge across a traffic lane.

(c) Distressed pavement is defined as 30% of a pavement with more than 10mm rutting together with at least 10% cracking.

(d) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne. Therefore, summing LGA estimates within Melbourne will slightly over-report the true estimate for Melbourne SD, and summing LGA estimates within Gippsland or Balance of Victoria will slightly under-report the true estimate for the corresponding ASGC regions.

(e) Excluding Docklands Authority.

Source: Pavement Inventory and Condition Report, VicRoads.

## CHAPTER 11. ROAD *continued*

### CONDITION OF MAIN ROADS(a), By Local Government Area—2004-05 *continued*

	Total length of main roads	ROUGHNESS		Percent with rut depth greater than 10mm(b)	Percent with cracking	Distressed length(c)
		Greater than 110nm	Greater than 140nm			
Local Government Area	km	%	%	%	%	km
Central Highlands						
Ararat (RC)	208.5	9.0	1.7	13	4.2	7.1
Ballarat (C)	116.4	6.5	2.0	14	5.0	4.5
Hepburn (S)	163.2	12.0	2.7	19	3.8	7.7
Moorabool (S)	150.0	11.5	3.7	17	6.7	10.2
Pyrenees (S)	152.2	17.6	3.8	19	5.1	8.4
Wimmera						
Hindmarsh (S)	255.1	10.4	2.5	22	6.5	15.5
Horsham (RC)	151.0	11.3	3.1	24	4.2	7.9
Northern Grampians (S)	247.2	15.1	3.8	20	8.2	14.5
West Wimmera (S)	419.2	15.2	2.9	26	5.6	29.6
Yarriambiack (S)	400.5	17.8	3.8	16	11.9	27.0
Mallee						
Buloke (S)	437.1	14.5	2.7	22	12.8	46.6
Gannawarra (S)	203.4	5.3	0.8	13	9.2	8.9
Mildura (RC)	185.3	3.6	0.9	17	9.7	12.8
Swan Hill (RC)	200.0	8.0	1.2	20	17.4	26.3
Loddon						
Central Goldfields (S)	133.7	12.9	2.8	14	2.6	2.5
Greater Bendigo (C)	251.7	13.4	3.0	16	4.6	9.6
Loddon (S)	393.7	9.5	2.5	16	7.0	16.8
Macedon Ranges (S)	176.5	10.0	2.5	17	4.0	7.5
Mount Alexander (S)	93.0	14.6	4.0	15	6.1	5.5
Goulburn						
Benalla (RC)	90.0	9.3	1.9	16	3.8	1.3
Campaspe (S)	366.7	11.4	2.5	21	3.2	17.3
Greater Shepparton (C)	261.4	8.9	1.8	15	5.0	13.4
Mansfield (S)	131.6	17.4	5.8	19	1.3	0.8
Mitchell (S)	133.1	11.1	2.1	16	1.8	3.3
Moirā (S)	269.2	10.3	2.9	20	3.0	6.5
Murrindindi (S)	110.3	5.9	1.1	20	1.1	1.5
Strathbogie (S)	169.7	18.7	5.2	23	2.4	4.0
Ovens-Murray						
Alpine (S)	115.8	3.2	0.6	13	1.3	1.2
Indigo (S)	217.9	8.3	1.5	12	4.4	4.6
Towong (S)	185.2	4.3	0.8	10	1.6	1.1
Wangaratta (RC)	215.7	12.9	2.8	18	3.1	5.7
Wodonga (RC)	30.7	4.4	0.6	11	2.9	0.5
East Gippsland						
East Gippsland (S)	349.9	15.5	3.6	18	1.6	3.2
Wellington (S)	400.8	10.7	2.1	17	1.8	6.2

(a) Roughness <140nm is considered acceptable for metropolitan roads. Roughness <110nm is considered acceptable for non-metropolitan roads.

(b) Rut depth is defined as the maximum gap under a 3.0m straight edge across a traffic lane.

(c) Distressed pavement is defined as 30% of a pavement with more than 10mm rutting together with at least 10% cracking.

Source: Pavement Inventory and Condition Report, VicRoads.

## CHAPTER 11. ROAD *continued*

### CONDITION OF MAIN ROADS(a), By Local Government Area—2004-05 *continued*

	Total length of main roads	ROUGHNESS .....		Percent with rut depth greater than 10mm(b)	Percent with cracking	Distressed length(c)
		Greater than 110nm	Greater than 140nm			
Local Government Area	km	%	%	%	%	km
Gippsland(d)						
Bass Coast (S)	45.3	14.3	3.8	31	3.6	3.5
Baw Baw (S)	295.7	14.5	4.5	17	3.4	8.4
Latrobe (C)	187.7	17.2	4.7	20	4.9	11.1
South Gippsland (S)	246.2	10.9	2.5	25	4.5	19.2
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>12 690.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>732.6</b>

- (a) Roughness <140nm is considered acceptable for metropolitan roads. Roughness <110nm is considered acceptable for non-metropolitan roads.
- (b) Rut depth is defined as the maximum gap under a 3.0m straight edge across a traffic lane.
- (c) Distressed pavement is defined as 30% of a pavement with more than 10mm rutting together with at least 10% cracking.
- (d) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne. Therefore, summing LGA estimates within Melbourne will slightly over-report the true estimate for Melbourne SD, and summing LGA estimates within Gippsland or Balance of Victoria will slightly under-report the true estimate for the corresponding ASGC regions.

Source: Pavement Inventory and Condition Report, VicRoads.

## CHAPTER 11. ROAD *continued*

### ROAD TRAFFIC FATALITIES, By Local Government Area—2001:2005

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<i>Local Government Area</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Melbourne(a)					
Banyule (C)	4	2	—	3	3
Bayside (C)	4	1	—	2	1
Boroondara (C)	6	7	2	4	4
Brimbank (C)	9	13	9	13	4
Cardinia (S)	15	7	9	5	8
Casey (C)	12	13	6	14	17
Darebin (C)	9	6	7	1	5
Frankston (C)	19	7	4	9	9
Glen Eira (C)	1	1	3	5	3
Greater Dandenong (C)	10	9	5	9	13
Hobsons Bay (C)	2	5	9	3	6
Hume (C)	8	16	11	7	10
Kingston (C)	11	8	2	5	8
Knox (C)	6	6	6	4	8
Manningham (C)	6	5	3	6	3
Maribyrnong (C)	3	2	2	3	1
Maroondah (C)	5	4	3	5	3
Melbourne (C)	9	5	5	6	4
Melton (S)	7	9	6	1	5
Monash (C)	7	5	7	10	5
Moonee Valley (C)	7	3	1	1	5
Moreland (C)	11	5	2	2	3
Mornington Peninsula (S)	17	17	9	8	4
Nillumbik (S)	1	—	4	1	1
Port Phillip (C)	7	3	1	2	4
Stonnington (C)	9	4	1	4	3
Whitehorse (C)	5	4	6	—	—
Whittlesea (C)	7	6	2	10	2
Wyndham (C)	6	5	4	6	1
Yarra (C)	9	2	2	5	7
Yarra Ranges (S)	16	7	11	12	3
Barwon					
Colac-Otway (S)	4	2	4	1	9
Golden Plains (S)	4	5	4	6	9
Greater Geelong (C)	15	16	12	4	9
Queenscliffe (B)	—	1	1	—	1
Surf Coast (S)	4	6	4	3	2
Western District					
Corangamite (S)	4	3	2	3	7
Glenelg (S)	5	4	3	6	5
Moyne (S)	4	2	3	2	1
Southern Grampians (S)	6	5	1	3	10
Warrnambool (C)	1	2	3	3	3
Central Highlands					
Ararat (RC)	3	5	—	1	3
Ballarat (C)	6	2	4	7	6
Hepburn (S)	1	1	2	2	1
Moorabool (S)	5	5	5	4	2
Pyrenees (S)	3	3	3	—	3
Wimmera					
Hindmarsh (S)	2	1	3	6	—
Horsham (RC)	1	—	2	2	1
Northern Grampians (S)	2	4	8	4	—
West Wimmera (S)	—	—	4	2	14
Yarriambiack (S)	—	1	—	1	12

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: Victoria Police Statistical Services Division, <[www.police.vic.gov.au](http://www.police.vic.gov.au)>.

## CHAPTER 11. ROAD *continued*

### ROAD TRAFFIC FATALITIES, By Local Government Area—2001:2005 *continued*

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<i>Local Government Area</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Mallee</b>					
Buloke (S)	3	—	1	—	1
Gannawarra (S)	1	3	3	2	2
Mildura (RC)	2	5	5	8	5
Swan Hill (RC)	2	5	4	5	4
<b>Loddon</b>					
Central Goldfields (S)	3	2	2	2	1
Greater Bendigo (C)	6	7	13	8	7
Loddon (S)	1	3	2	6	1
Macedon Ranges (S)	6	4	1	5	5
Mount Alexander (S)	5	5	1	9	12
<b>Goulburn</b>					
Benalla (RC)	3	11	1	1	3
Campaspe (S)	6	11	1	5	5
Greater Shepparton (C)	9	11	12	9	5
Mansfield (S)					
Mitchell (S)	7	6	10	3	2
Moirā (S)	9	2	12	2	7
Murrindindi (S)	8	9	5	2	1
Strathbogie (S)	9	6	7	2	—
<b>Ovens-Murray</b>					
Alpine (S)	2	—	3	1	—
Indigo (S)	1	1	2	4	5
Towong (S)	2	5	1	3	1
Wangaratta (RC)	3	3	3	6	—
Wodonga (RC)	1	1	3	2	7
<b>East Gippsland</b>					
East Gippsland (S)	16	10	8	12	8
Wellington (S)	7	11	3	4	2
<b>Gippsland(a)</b>					
Bass Coast (S)	3	2	3	3	1
Baw Baw (S)	7	3	3	2	1
Latrobe (C)	1	11	8	7	7
South Gippsland (S)	3	5	3	4	—
<b>Unincorporated Victoria</b>	—	—	—	—	2
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>344</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: Victoria Police Statistical Services Division, <[www.police.vic.gov.au](http://www.police.vic.gov.au)>.

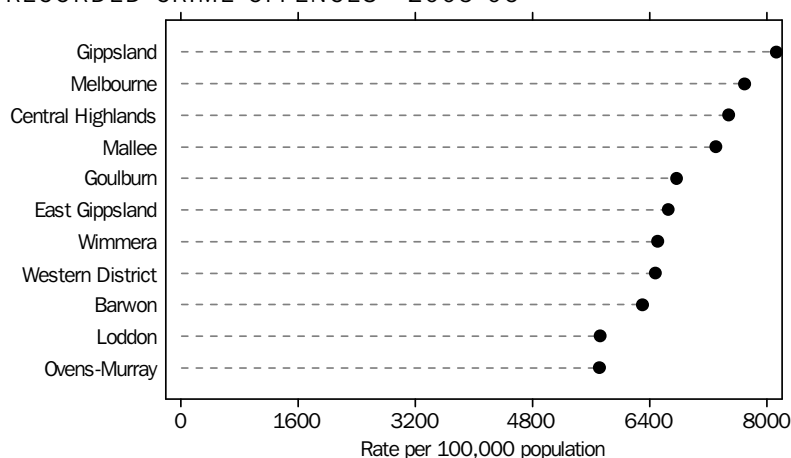
## CHAPTER 12. CRIME

### RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES

Victoria recorded 373,024 crime offences during the 2005-06 financial year, a decrease of 3,408 (-0.9%) from the previous financial year. Although overall offences decreased, offences against the person increased by 4.0% from 2004-05 to 2005-06. The majority (74.5%) of offences recorded in 2005-06 occurred against property.

Statistical Division level rates were calculated using estimated resident population as at 30 June 2005. These rates show that Gippsland Statistical Division recorded the highest rate of 8,123 followed by Melbourne (7,695) and Central Highlands (7,470). The lowest rate was recorded in Ovens-Murray (5,708) followed by Loddon (5,720) and Barwon (6,297).

#### RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES—2005-06



The majority (75.0%) of offences in 2005-06 occurred in Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD). Within MSD, the highest rate of 42,824 offences per 100,000 population was recorded in Melbourne LGA followed by Yarra (16,969) and Port Phillip (13,430). Nillumbik LGA recorded the lowest rate of 2,526 followed by Manningham (3,085) and Yarra Ranges (4,361).

In Balance of Victoria (BoV), Latrobe LGA recorded the highest rate of offences (11,620) followed by Ballarat (9,101) and Northern Grampians (8,812). The lowest rate of offences was recorded in Golden Plains (1,623) followed by West Wimmera (2,505) and Indigo (2,742).

Among the ten LGAs with the highest crime rates, eight were in MSD. Of the ten LGAs with the lowest crime rates, eight were in BoV.

## CHAPTER 12. CRIME *continued*

### RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES(a)(b), By Local Government Area—2005-06

	OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON		OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY		DRUG OFFENCES		OTHER OFFENCES		ALL OFFENCES	
	Rate per 100,000 population		Rate per 100,000 population		Rate per 100,000 population		Rate per 100,000 population		Rate per 100,000 population	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Melbourne(c)										
Banyule (C)	737	627	5 495	4 677	207	176	1 148	977	7 587	6 457
Bayside (C)	385	431	3 215	3 602	113	127	346	388	4 059	4 547
Boroondara (C)	623	394	6 447	4 080	131	83	390	247	7 591	4 804
Brimbank (C)	1 575	895	11 050	6 279	581	330	1 454	826	14 660	8 331
Cardinia (S)	383	671	2 333	4 085	106	186	292	511	3 114	5 452
Casey (C)	1 442	663	9 075	4 175	361	166	1 210	557	12 088	5 562
Darebin (C)	1 042	816	9 748	7 632	338	265	894	700	12 022	9 412
Frankston (C)	1 521	1 262	8 858	7 347	328	272	1 517	1 258	12 224	10 139
Glen Eira (C)	454	370	5 371	4 376	127	103	521	424	6 473	5 274
Greater Dandenong (C)	1 461	1 148	9 501	7 466	557	438	1 920	1 509	13 439	10 561
Hobsons Bay (C)	562	676	4 472	5 375	273	328	503	605	5 810	6 984
Hume (C)	1 132	745	8 718	5 735	331	218	1 236	813	11 417	7 510
Kingston (C)	886	648	7 095	5 188	226	165	800	585	9 007	6 586
Knox (C)	964	643	7 197	4 800	275	183	865	577	9 301	6 204
Manningham (C)	320	282	2 783	2 448	139	122	265	233	3 507	3 085
Maribyrnong (C)	693	1 118	6 194	9 993	414	668	508	820	7 809	12 598
Maroondah (C)	821	812	5 122	5 066	159	157	1 118	1 106	7 220	7 141
Melbourne (C)	2 352	3 619	20 471	31 494	1 187	1 826	3 825	5 885	27 835	42 824
Melton (S)	504	662	3 477	4 567	236	310	435	571	4 652	6 111
Monash (C)	861	532	7 516	4 648	197	122	516	319	9 090	5 621
Moonee Valley (C)	818	751	6 525	5 993	275	253	858	788	8 476	7 785
Moreland (C)	968	712	7 978	5 872	395	291	717	528	10 058	7 403
Mornington Peninsula (S)	924	662	6 536	4 682	187	134	838	600	8 485	6 078
Nilumbik (S)	158	259	1 195	1 957	46	75	143	234	1 542	2 526
Port Phillip (C)	988	1 188	8 517	10 241	611	735	1 053	1 266	11 169	13 430
Stonnington (C)	802	888	8 884	9 838	431	477	550	609	10 667	11 813
Whitehorse (C)	822	569	5 930	4 105	147	102	606	420	7 505	5 196
Whittlesea (C)	907	709	5 923	4 630	316	247	715	559	7 861	6 145
Wyndham (C)	692	599	5 507	4 767	163	141	538	466	6 900	5 972
Yarra (C)	966	1 387	9 391	13 486	641	921	818	1 175	11 816	16 969
Yarra Ranges (S)	804	561	4 632	3 230	184	128	634	442	6 254	4 361
Barwon										
Colac-Otway (S)	159	733	796	3 669	72	332	252	1 161	1 279	5 895
Golden Plains (S)	21	124	218	1 291	5	30	30	178	274	1 623
Greater Geelong (C)	1 332	650	10 985	5 361	333	163	1 361	664	14 011	6 838
Queenscliffe (B)	6	188	122	3 823	2	63	6	188	136	4 262
Surf Coast (S)	142	615	1 005	4 353	38	165	101	438	1 286	5 571
Western District										
Corangamite (S)	81	469	392	2 268	16	93	67	388	556	3 216
Glenelg (S)	212	1 046	1 131	5 580	38	187	189	932	1 570	7 746
Moyne (S)	117	736	466	2 930	21	132	91	572	695	4 369
Southern Grampians (S)	210	1 243	548	3 244	68	402	189	1 119	1 015	6 008
Warrnambool (C)	439	1 412	1 873	6 026	71	228	346	1 113	2 729	8 780
Central Highlands										
Ararat (RC)	135	1 180	548	4 789	36	315	164	1 433	883	7 716
Ballarat (C)	933	1 051	6 068	6 835	228	257	851	959	8 080	9 101
Hepburn (S)	66	446	393	2 655	21	142	78	527	558	3 770
Moorabool (S)	205	767	877	3 282	83	311	194	726	1 359	5 086
Pyrenees (S)	19	290	142	2 167	5	76	31	473	197	3 007

(a) Rates were calculated using estimated resident population figures as at 30 June 2005 (cat. no. 3218.0).

(b) These figures are produced by Statistical Services Division, Victoria Police, and are subject to variation.

(c) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges (S) LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: Victoria Police Statistical Services Division, <www.police.vic.gov.au>.



## CHAPTER 12. CRIME *continued*

### RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES(a)(b), By Local Government Area—2005-06 *continued*

	OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON		OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY		DRUG OFFENCES		OTHER OFFENCES		ALL OFFENCES	
	Rate per 100,000 population		Rate per 100,000 population		Rate per 100,000 population		Rate per 100,000 population		Rate per 100,000 population	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Wimmera										
Hindmarsh (S)	20	313	120	1 877	14	219	42	657	196	3 066
Horsham (RC)	247	1 288	896	4 672	49	256	309	1 611	1 501	7 827
Northern Grampians (S)	172	1 356	717	5 651	44	347	185	1 458	1 118	8 812
West Wimmera (S)	32	679	60	1 274	11	234	15	318	118	2 505
Yarriambiack (S)	71	897	224	2 829	10	126	73	922	378	4 774
Mallee										
Buloke (S)	65	927	217	3 093	8	114	36	513	326	4 647
Gannawarra (S)	70	593	288	2 439	18	152	82	694	458	3 878
Mildura (RC)	556	1 074	2 854	5 515	179	346	583	1 126	4 172	8 061
Swan Hill (RC)	312	1 451	932	4 333	130	604	395	1 836	1 769	8 224
Loddon										
Central Goldfields (S)	186	1 432	495	3 811	48	370	152	1 170	881	6 783
Greater Bendigo (C)	832	867	4 044	4 214	213	222	888	925	5 977	6 228
Loddon (S)	70	837	222	2 654	16	191	79	945	387	4 627
Macedon Ranges (S)	236	578	1 140	2 791	65	159	209	512	1 650	4 040
Mount Alexander (S)	217	1 259	659	3 822	36	209	227	1 317	1 139	6 606
Goulburn										
Benalla (RC)	188	1 333	620	4 395	47	333	195	1 382	1 050	7 443
Campaspe (S)	216	571	1 513	4 047	43	114	312	825	2 102	5 557
Greater Shepparton (C)	586	968	3 587	5 926	218	360	686	1 133	5 077	8 388
Mansfield (S)	71	979	328	4 524	18	248	102	1 407	519	7 158
Mitchell (S)	318	977	1 360	4 178	194	596	484	1 487	2 356	7 238
Moirra (S)	211	758	1 119	4 021	102	367	242	870	1 674	6 016
Murrindindi (S)	110	781	359	2 550	36	256	131	930	636	4 517
Strathbogie (S)	55	572	257	2 671	29	301	50	520	391	4 064
Ovens-Murray										
Alpine (S)	73	549	517	3 885	32	240	65	488	687	5 162
Indigo (S)	70	458	292	1 911	12	79	45	294	419	2 742
Towong (S)	53	858	112	1 812	11	178	97	1 570	273	4 417
Wangaratta (RC)	308	1 151	864	3 228	53	198	317	1 184	1 542	5 761
Wodonga (RC)	324	927	1 679	4 805	89	255	503	1 440	2 595	7 427
East Gippsland										
East Gippsland (S)	509	1 229	1 749	4 224	150	362	588	1 420	2 996	7 236
Wellington (S)	335	803	1 537	3 684	192	460	467	1 119	2 531	6 066
Gippsland(c)										
Bass Coast (S)	306	1 040	1 332	4 527	68	231	264	897	1 970	6 695
Baw Baw (S)	340	880	1 355	3 506	99	256	354	916	2 148	5 558
Latrobe (C)	1 408	1 996	4 682	6 637	369	523	1 738	2 464	8 197	11 620
South Gippsland (S)	200	735	774	2 845	49	180	186	684	1 209	4 444
<b>Victoria (d)</b>	<b>40 421</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>277 940</b>	<b>5 501</b>	<b>13 373</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>41 290</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>373 024</b>	<b>7 383</b>

(a) Rates were calculated using estimated resident population figures as at 30 June 2005 (cat. no. 3218.0).

(b) These figures are produced by Statistical Services Division, Victoria Police, and are subject to variation.

(c) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne statistical division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland statistical division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges (S) LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

(d) The Victoria Total row includes offences where the region was not specified.

Source: Victoria Police Statistical Services Division, <www.police.vic.gov.au>.

## CHAPTER 13. FINANCE

### TAXABLE INCOME

In 2003-04 there were 2,222,052 taxpayers in Victoria, with a mean taxable income of \$42,821. They paid an average \$10,703 tax, giving a net tax ratio of 25.0%.

Based on the estimated resident population (ERP) at 30 June 2004, Stonnington (55.9%), Port Phillip (55.2%) and Bayside (52.9%) had the largest percentages of residents who were taxpayers in 2003-04. The lowest proportions of taxpayers were in Bass Coast (33.4%), Central Goldfields (33.9%) and Pyrenees (34.8%).

The highest mean taxable incomes were in Stonnington (\$72,877), Bayside (\$65,462) and Boroondara (\$64,429), all within the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD). Consistent with the highest mean taxable incomes, taxpayers in Stonnington (\$24,137), Bayside (\$20,619) and Boroondara (\$20,210) also had the greatest mean net tax. The largest net tax ratio was in Stonnington (33.1%).

By contrast, the lowest mean taxable incomes were outside the MSD, in Gannawarra (\$31,705), Central Goldfields (\$31,981) and Loddon (\$32,790). Taxpayers in these three LGAs also had the smallest mean net tax — \$6,232, \$6,326 and \$6,506 respectively. At 19.7%, Gannawarra had the lowest net tax ratio.

## CHAPTER 13. FINANCE *continued*

### MEAN TAXABLE INCOME, By Local Government Area—2003-04

Local Government Area	Estimated resident population as at 30 June 2004(a)	TAXPAYERS				
		no.	Percent of population(b)	Mean taxable income	Mean net tax	Net tax ratio(c)
		no.	%	\$	\$	%
<b>Melbourne</b>						
Banyule (C)	117 091	56 495	48.2	44 477	11 231	25.3
Bayside (C)	89 056	47 106	52.9	65 462	20 619	31.5
Boroondara (C)	157 977	82 452	52.2	64 429	20 210	31.4
Brimbank (C)	174 082	71 497	41.1	37 301	8 335	22.3
Cardinia (S)	54 436	23 453	43.1	39 395	9 202	23.4
Casey (C)	209 973	92 439	44.0	38 888	9 010	23.2
Darebin (C)	127 269	53 066	41.7	39 045	9 079	23.3
Frankston (C)	118 716	51 361	43.3	37 873	8 494	22.4
Glen Eira (C)	122 658	61 493	50.1	47 913	12 842	26.8
Greater Dandenong (C)	126 979	50 378	39.7	35 181	7 513	21.4
Hobsons Bay (C)	83 035	34 418	41.4	43 410	10 789	24.9
Hume (C)	147 902	58 920	39.8	38 076	8 647	22.7
Kingston (C)	136 414	61 604	45.2	41 376	9 929	24.0
Knox (C)	149 748	72 175	48.2	40 129	9 442	23.5
Manningham (C)	113 695	56 221	49.4	48 215	12 925	26.8
Maribyrnong (C)	61 932	25 506	41.2	39 445	9 221	23.4
Maroondah (C)	100 744	48 381	48.0	40 607	9 575	23.6
Melbourne (C)	61 548	28 459	46.2	55 621	16 674	30.0
Melton (S)	71 210	28 168	39.6	37 799	8 498	22.5
Monash (C)	161 225	74 984	46.5	43 617	10 868	24.9
Moonee Valley (C)	108 949	52 700	48.4	44 784	11 408	25.5
Moreland (C)	135 575	56 471	41.7	39 175	9 121	23.3
Mornington Peninsula (S)	138 500	59 167	42.7	42 233	10 367	24.5
Nillumbik (S)	60 504	31 396	51.9	46 795	12 360	26.4
Port Phillip (C)	82 693	45 664	55.2	57 764	17 335	30.0
Stonnington (C)	90 724	50 751	55.9	72 877	24 137	33.1
Whitehorse (C)	144 649	67 755	46.8	44 598	11 236	25.2
Whittlesea (C)	126 048	52 258	41.5	36 771	8 151	22.2
Wyndham (C)	107 655	48 893	45.4	40 404	9 491	23.5
Yarra (C)	69 611	35 803	51.4	50 017	13 920	27.8
Yarra Ranges (S)	142 946	66 766	46.7	38 857	9 007	23.2
<b>Barwon</b>						
Colac-Otway (S)	21 452	9 181	42.8	34 595	7 287	21.1
Golden Plains (S)	16 287	6 235	38.3	37 934	8 604	22.7
Greater Geelong (C)	202 216	86 362	42.7	40 177	9 494	23.6
Queenscliffe (B)	3 206	1 533	47.8	42 171	9 757	23.1
Surf Coast (S)	22 427	9 401	41.9	41 422	10 094	24.4
<b>Western District</b>						
Corangamite (S)	17 293	7 127	41.2	34 987	7 443	21.3
Glenelg (S)	20 180	8 582	42.5	38 528	8 786	22.8
Moyne (S)	15 819	7 319	46.3	35 927	7 833	21.8
Southern Grampians (S)	16 869	7 701	45.7	35 975	7 830	21.8
Warrnambool (C)	30 647	13 710	44.7	36 324	8 072	22.2
<b>Central Highlands</b>						
Ararat (RC)	11 516	4 599	39.9	34 947	7 326	21.0
Ballarat (C)	86 977	36 847	42.4	37 746	8 571	22.7
Hepburn (S)	14 799	5 448	36.8	33 975	7 128	21.0
Moorabool (S)	26 087	11 001	42.2	39 121	9 028	23.1
Pyrenees (S)	6 519	2 270	34.8	33 300	6 744	20.3

(a) Revised Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2004.

(b) Percentage of taxpayers in each LGA is calculated as the number of taxpayers divided by the estimated resident population multiplied by 100.

(c) Net tax ratio for each LGA is calculated as the mean net tax (\$) divided by mean taxable income (\$) multiplied by 100.

Source: Australian Taxation Office, <www.ato.gov.au>.

## CHAPTER 13. FINANCE *continued*

### MEAN TAXABLE INCOME, By Local Government Area—2003-04 *continued*

	<i>Estimated resident population as at 30 June 2004(a)</i>	TAXPAYERS				
			<i>Percent of population(b)</i>	<i>Mean taxable income</i>	<i>Mean net tax</i>	<i>Net tax ratio(c)</i>
<i>Local Government Area</i>	no.	no.	%	\$	\$	%
Wimmera						
Hindmarsh (S)	6 394	2 740	42.9	37 788	8 253	21.8
Horsham (RC)	18 864	8 522	45.2	35 873	7 669	21.4
Northern Grampians (S)	12 724	5 437	42.7	34 360	7 158	20.8
West Wimmera (S)	4 732	2 113	44.7	37 217	7 912	21.3
Yarriambiack (S)	7 998	3 371	42.1	34 856	7 241	20.8
Mallee						
Buloke (S)	7 044	2 821	40.0	33 202	6 577	19.8
Gannawarra (S)	11 814	4 771	40.4	31 705	6 232	19.7
Mildura (RC)	51 162	20 511	40.1	34 405	7 310	21.2
Swan Hill (RC)	21 419	9 024	42.1	33 804	7 066	20.9
Loddon						
Central Goldfields (S)	12 939	4 387	33.9	31 981	6 326	19.8
Greater Bendigo (C)	94 427	39 307	41.6	35 782	7 744	21.6
Loddon (S)	8 390	2 960	35.3	32 790	6 506	19.8
Macedon Ranges (S)	39 925	17 072	42.8	42 890	10 625	24.8
Mount Alexander (S)	17 208	6 727	39.1	35 380	7 597	21.5
Goulburn						
Benalla (RC)	14 039	5 775	41.1	35 245	7 404	21.0
Campaspe (S)	37 120	15 325	41.3	35 293	7 548	21.4
Greater Shepparton (C)	59 907	25 294	42.2	35 428	7 664	21.6
Mansfield (S)	6 983	2 870	41.1	33 475	6 891	20.6
Mitchell (S)	31 512	12 643	40.1	38 147	8 619	22.6
Moir (S)	27 409	10 966	40.0	34 191	7 109	20.8
Murrindindi (S)	13 881	6 071	43.7	35 706	7 690	21.5
Strathbogie (S)	9 597	3 819	39.8	33 947	7 099	20.9
Ovens-Murray						
Alpine (S)	13 142	5 219	39.7	34 601	7 204	20.8
Indigo (S)	15 061	6 193	41.1	38 418	8 609	22.4
Towong (S)	6 192	2 352	38.0	33 678	7 017	20.8
Wangaratta (RC)	26 589	11 858	44.6	36 002	7 838	21.8
Wodonga (RC)	34 762	16 131	46.4	37 836	8 441	22.3
East Gippsland						
East Gippsland (S)	40 746	15 921	39.1	34 155	7 109	20.8
Wellington (S)	41 368	16 834	40.7	37 024	8 303	22.4
Gippsland						
Bass Coast (S)	28 456	9 505	33.4	33 818	6 937	20.5
Baw Baw (S)	37 860	15 781	41.7	36 950	8 293	22.4
Latrobe (C)	70 177	28 352	40.4	39 913	9 392	23.5
South Gippsland (S)	26 834	11 553	43.1	34 449	7 248	21.0
Unincorporated Vic	457	186	40.7	33 175	6 740	20.3
Unknown Vic	. .	6 125	. .	44 968	11 897	26.5
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>4 962 970</b>	<b>2 222 052</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>42 821</b>	<b>10 703</b>	<b>25.0</b>

. . not applicable

(a) Revised Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2004.

(b) Percentage of taxpayers in each LGA is calculated as the number of taxpayers divided by the estimated resident population multiplied by 100.

(c) Net tax ratio for each LGA is calculated as the mean net tax (\$) divided by mean taxable income (\$) multiplied by 100.

Source: Australian Taxation Office, <www.ato.gov.au>.

# Local Government Areas, Victoria

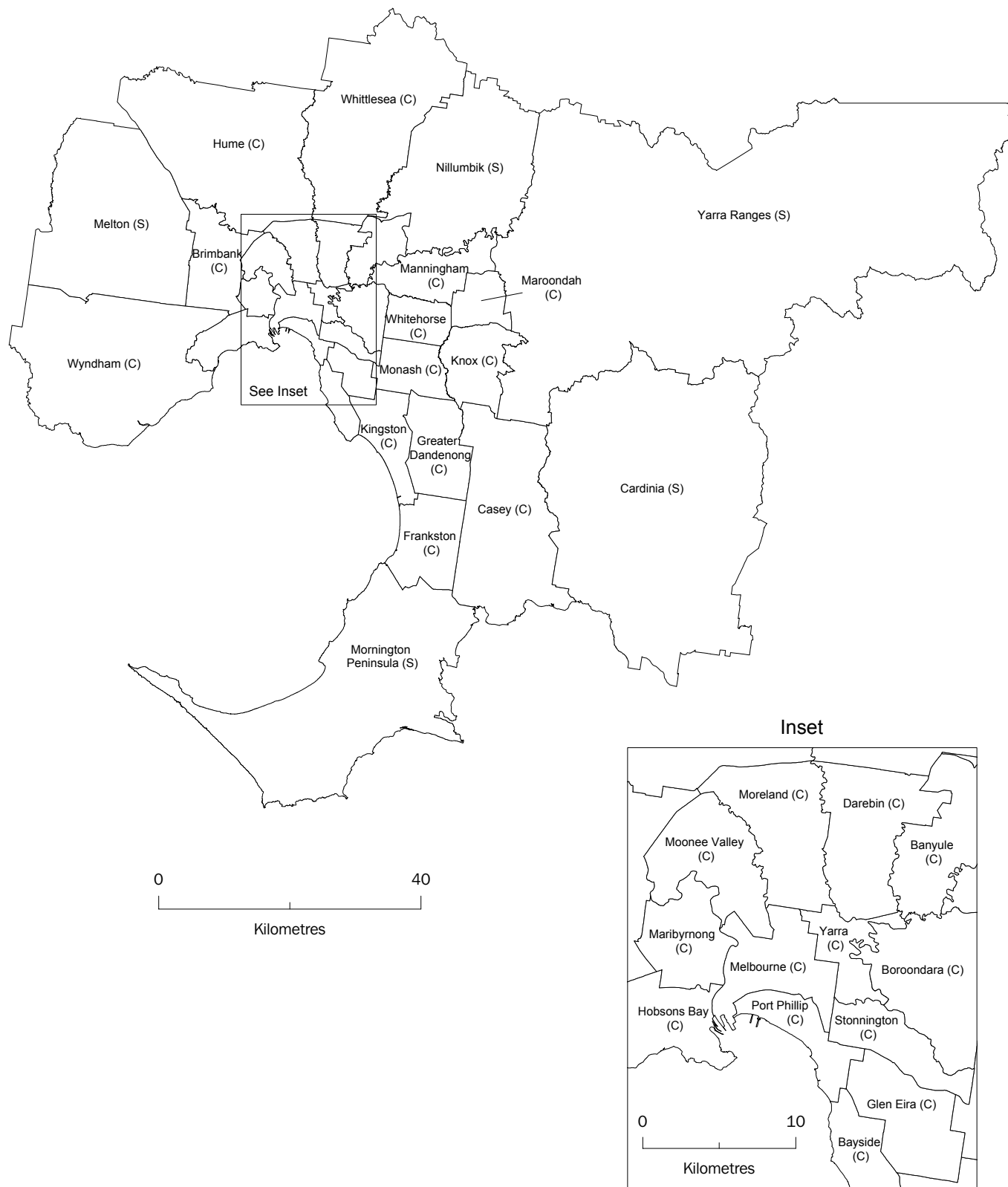
2004



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2004.

## Local Government Areas, Melbourne

2004



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2004.

## APPENDIX INDEX OF FEATURE ARTICLES

1	March Quarter 2002	Part-time Employment in Victoria
2	June Quarter 2002	2001 Census Geography Issues
3	September Quarter 2002	Population Change in Victoria 1991–2001
4	June Quarter 2003	Housing Trends in Melbourne 1999–2002
5	September Quarter 2003	Estimating Workplace Growth from Workcover data
6	March Quarter 2004	Children aged 0–8 years in Victoria
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10	September Quarter 2005	The Victorian Population 1836–2005
11	December Quarter 2005	Profile of Senior Victorians
12	March Quarter 2006	Victorian Community Indicators
13	June Quarter 2006	Indigenous Vital Statistics

## GLOSSARY

<b>Chain volume measures</b>	<p>Annually-reweighted chain Laspeyres indexes referenced to the current price values in a chosen reference year (i.e. the year when the quarterly chain volume measures sum to the current price annual values). Chain Laspeyres volume measures are compiled by linking together (compounding) movements in volumes, calculated using the average prices of the previous financial year, and applying the compounded movements to the current price estimates of the reference year. Quarterly chain volume estimates are benchmarked to annual chain volume estimates, so that the quarterly estimates for a financial year sum to the corresponding annual estimate.</p> <p>Generally, chain volume measures are not additive. In other words, component chain volume measures do not sum to a total in the way original current price components do. In order to minimise the impact of this property, the ABS uses the latest base year as the reference year. By adopting this approach, additivity exists for the quarters following the reference year and non-additivity is relatively small for the quarters in the reference year and the quarters immediately preceding it. The latest base year and the reference year will be advanced one year with the release of the June quarter data each year. A change in reference year changes levels but not growth rates, although some revision to recent growth rates can be expected because of the introduction of a more recent base year (and revisions to the current price estimates underlying the chain volume measures).</p>
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>	<p>The elapsed period to the end of the reference week since a person began looking for work, or since a person last worked for two weeks or more, whichever is the shorter. Brief periods of work (of less than two weeks) since the person began looking for work are disregarded.</p>
<b>Employed</b>	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers);</li> <li>■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers);</li> <li>■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week;</li> <li>■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week;</li> <li>■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement;</li> <li>■ on strike or locked out;</li> <li>■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job;</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.</li> </ul>
<b>Part-time workers</b>	<p>Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.</p>
<b>Particles as PM<sub>10</sub></b>	<p>Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less.</p>
<b>Seasonal adjustment</b>	<p>A means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variations from economic time series so that the effects of other influences are obvious. Seasonal variations are the systematic (though not necessarily regular) intra-year movements of economic time series. These are often the result of non-economic phenomena, such as climatic changes and regular religious festivals (e.g. Christmas and Easter).</p>
<b>State final demand</b>	<p>Conceptually identical to domestic final demand at the national level (the sum of private and government final consumption expenditure and private and public gross fixed capital formation).</p>



## GLOSSARY *continued*

- State final demand *continued*** National estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in the System of National Accounts, 1993, but for regional (including state) estimates there is no separate international standard. Although national concepts are generally applicable to state accounts, there remain several conceptual and measurement issues that either do not apply or are insignificant nationally. Most of the problems arise in the measurement of gross state product for the transport and storage, communication services, and finance and insurance industries, where production often takes place across state borders. In these cases, a number of conceptual views can be applied to the allocation of value added by state. For more information, see chapter 28 of Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5216.0).
- Trend estimates** Smoothing seasonally adjusted series produces a measure of trend by removing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson weighted moving average to the respective seasonally adjusted series. Readers are reminded that trend estimates are subject to revision as subsequent months' data become available.
- Unemployed** Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:
- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and:
    - were available for work in the reference week;
    - were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.





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